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AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MARINE SOCIETY,
RECOMMENDING THE
WITNESS
MOTIVES
FOR ESTABLISHING IT.

ALSO A FULL DETAIL OF THEIR
RULES and FORMS of BUSINESS.

WITH A
LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS, from the Commencement in July 1756, to September 30. 1759.

ALSO 23-9
A PROPOSAL

For accommodating the Boys, equipped by them, in the Merchants Service, when the War is finished.

“ *By Mercy and Truth Iniquity is purged.*”

The sixth Edition, adapted to the present Time.

By Mr. Hanway.

L O N D O N:

M.DCC.LIX.



To the Rt. Hon. ROBERT LORD ROMNEY
Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD GLYN, Bart.
LORD-MAYOR.

Sir ROBERT LABBROKE, Knt. Father of
the City.

Rt. Hon. LORD REGISTER of Scotland.

Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart.

Sir CHARLES ASGILL, Knt. and Alderman.

Sir JOSEPH HANKEY, Knt. and Alderman.

ROBERT NETTLETON, Esq; Governor of
the Russia Company.

THOMAS WALKER, Esq;
Deputy Chairmen.

JOHN THORNTON, Esq;
Treasurer.

The Rt. Hon. the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, and
COMPANIES of the City of LONDON.

To all Communities and Associations, Lords,
Gentlemen, and others, Subscribers to the
MARINE SOCIETY.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM requested, by the *committee* of your
Society, to make a *new edition* of the
ACCOUNT of their proceedings, and their
MOTIVES for carrying on the *design*: the

DEDICATION of which, (under the *auspice* of our MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, also the PRINCE OF WALES, and the PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES, who are the greatest subscribers) belongs to *you* who gave it *birth*, and *nourish* it. The edition of their last book, which is *happily* distributed over all His Majesty's Domi-
nions, was more *pompous*, being in *Quarto*, but
it was only a *pamphlet*; this they *offer* to you as
a *volume*; and they *hope* you will *receive* it, as an
account of one of the actions of your *life*, which as
a generous effort to promote the common safety
and happiness of your country, will give you plea-
sure at your *death* also. In the mean while,
they flatter themselves it will not be unworthy a
place amongst your other books; for though
it contains nothing of *learning*, yet your chil-
dren may be *instructed* by it, and catch some
sparks of the *fire* that now burns in our breast;
and which, if *properly fed*, will preserve our
country and nation to the remotest time. For
the same reason I am likewise enjoined to

con-

congratulate you on the wonderful interposition of providence, in the success of HIS MAJESTY's arms, and the *prospect* of a *happy peace*.

The SOCIETY have been too well employed, to have *saved* the money which was given to be *spent*: they have the *merit* of being *poor*, and it would be *fortunate* if they were in no danger of being circumscribed in their *future operations*: therefore if it is convenient, in any degree, to repeat your benefactions, after the *example of many*, as appears by the *list of subscribers*, they will thankfully receive it; and perhaps you do not find any charity *more worthy* your *piety* and *patriotism*. We may hope that the war is drawing to a *conclusion*, but whilst it continues, nothing which is so *experimentally* beneficial, tending so much to the preservation of our fellow-subjects, should be neglected. As to myself *in particular*, I am exceedingly glad

glad of an opportunity of professing myself,
with the most sincere respect,

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful,

Bishopsgate street,
Octob. 1759.

and most obedient servant,

Jonas Hanway.

M O T I V E S

For the ESTABLISHMENT of the

MARINE SOCIETY,

WRITTEN WITH DESIGN TO BE PRESENTED TO THE

King's Most Excellent Majesty;

Which was accordingly done *May 7. 1757.* by

Mr. THORNTON the *Treasurer*;

And Mr. H A N W A Y,

As DEPUTIES from the said SOCIETY.

2 Э У И Т О М

ПОЛУЧАЕШИЕ ПОДАЧУ

МАРИИ СОГЕТУ

ЭТО ОТ ОСТРОВА СЛОВЯНОГО ПОДАЧУ

КИЕВЪ МОСКОВСКАЯ СОГЕТУ

ВЪДЪВЪ СОГЕТУ

ИОНИОНТЪ

УАШИНА МОСКОВСКАЯ СОГЕТУ

АДЕПУТИЗЪ МОСКОВСКАЯ СОГЕТУ

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B E N E F A C T I O N S
TO THIS
S O C I E T Y
are received by

*Mess. Colebrookes and Co. Bankers, in Thread-
needle-street, near the Royal-Exchange.*

*Mess. Honywood, Fuller, and
Co.* } *in Birch-in-lane.*

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*Sir Charles Asgill, Nightin-
gale, and Wickenden,* } *in Lombard-street.*
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Blackwell,*

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Fenchurch-street.*

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ling,* } *in Fleet-street.*
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Pall-Mall.*

*At their 'compting-house in Bishopsgate-street op-
posite the South-Sea-House every day.*

*And at their office over the Royal-Exchange on
Thursdays.*

DEINER AFGOUD

to this

SO GIFTY

the income by

W. Giffen and Co. Bankers in Albany.

and the same is to be paid to the Royal Bankers

W. H. Hopper Bankers

in Princeton and

W. H. Giffen and Co. Bankers

in New York and

W. H. Giffen and Co. Bankers

in Albany and

W. H. Giffen and Co. in

M O T I V E S

For the ESTABLISHMENT of the

M A R I N E S O C I E T Y.

IT is hardly possible, amidst the din of arms, to attend to every necessary act of beneficence; and the *blanchiments of peace* are apt to divert our thoughts from those objects which more peculiarly belong to *war*. *Experience* is the great parent of knowledge; and the observation of familiar incidents, with the *common* events of things, has ever proved most effectual towards *promoting* the happiness, or *preventing* the miseries of mankind.

2. IT is now only *ten* months since the institution of the MARINE SOCIETY, the progress and utility of which have rendered it a favourite object of many great and good men. The imputation of *novelty*, and the *difficulties* of carrying the design into execution being removed, the SOCIETY can with the more propriety communicate the result of their enterprize, and recommend it with the greater confidence.

3. WE are now called upon to exert ourselves, not merely to guard these *fertile fields*, nor yet to preserve our *domestic joys*, but in defence of the honor and felicity of

our Sovereign, with the support of our *happy constitution*. Reason and experience urge; *Heaven* itself importunes us to convert our *luxury* and *vanity*, our *puerility* and *effeminacy*, into *pious*, *manly*, and *martial* labors.

4. IN the mean while it is a self-evident proposition, that a puissant State depending on Trade, must have naval armaments proportionably strong to defend it against a formidable neighbor. *France* is not less ambitious of accumulating wealth, than of shining in arms. The various arts she continually employs to *depress* us, even by her *naval* strength, ought to inspire us with *resolution*; for if we *slumber*, if we are not *roused* at the *alarm*, it is most apparent, that we shall be obliged to yield up those advantages for which our *fathers* have so often bled, *and bid a long farewell to all our glory!*

5. BUT the manning of great fleets, upon emergencies, and the methods hitherto employed for this purpose, have been attended with *great inconveniences* and *difficulties*. If these could happily be removed, the *naval power* of *Britain* might awe the world; and her dominion at sea be so well established, as hardly to be *shaken* by any *potentate* on earth.

6. GRANTING all deserved honor to every military man, when we consider the different elements of *land* and *water*, we immediately discover, that the *common soldier* may be more easily *formed* than the *common sailor*. To which we must add this further difference, that if all our seamen were employed in war, the source of our riches, as derived from *commerce*, would be cut off, and the sinews of war itself would be broken. It is also obvious that *landmen* must be *seasoned*,

seasoned, as well as *disciplined*; they must be the *sport of winds and waves*, before they can become *able mariners*.

7. HENCE we are naturally led to the consideration of the best method of *breeding* up a race of seamen. And here it is also obvious, if the children of the poor are sent to sea before their *constitutions* and *turn of mind* are formed, they will be habituated to a sea-life, and the duties of a ship will become much less perilous, as well as less toilsome, to them, than it is to any others.

8. By the regulations of the *Royal Navy*, the number of *lads* and *boys*, required as *servants*, are about *three thousand*, to *forty thousand* men. Of these *three thousand*, *five hundred* may be reckoned to grow up and serve as *recruits* for the *Navy* the *first year*; *seven hundred* the *second*; *eight or nine hundred* the *third*; and the remainder the *fourth and fifth year*. Thus, besides the contingencies of war, and the common course of mortality, room is given, for a quick succession: but there is no *bounty*, nor any *national encouragement*, to induce boys to *dedicate* themselves to the *service*, not even in time of war, when such numbers of them are wanted.

9. THE promoting this beneficial end, considered in a *political view*, is one great object of the MARINE SOCIETY, that these young persons may be sent on board the KING's ships, as fast as they can be received as *servants* to HIS MAJESTY's Officers, taking all possible care that no *son* leaves his *parents*, in violation of *filial obedience*; or deserts his *master*, in breach of the obligations of *civil society*:

ciety: and it is hoped proper care will be taken to breed them up as *good christians, good subjects, and good mariners.*

10. IT is also necessary for the welfare of the State, that a proper choice of these boys be made, with regard to their frame and constitution, that they may prove hardy stout men, dauntless, and full of vigor. But whilst the SOCIETY are attentive to the important concerns of *war*, they also endeavor to support the *arts of peace*, that *Agriculture* and *Manufactures* may not droop, nor languish. Therefore they seek for these young recruits among those who are most destitute; children whose parents have not only left them in *extreme poverty*, but totally *friendless*, and exposed to all the *complicated miseries* which are most disgraceful to human nature.

11. To feed the *hungry*, and to clothe the *naked*, who are unable to support themselves, are virtues to which the favor of heaven is promised. The *choicest* blessings are annexed to the *saving a soul from death*: but to rescue numbers of these young persons from the *jaws of perdition*; to breed them up to the knowledge of *social* and *religious* duties; to prevent their being *disturbers* of the quiet enjoyments of their fellow-subjects; to present them a fair prospect of *everlasting happiness*; and at length to teach those, who would have been otherwise totally lost to *God* and their *country*, an occupation on which *commerce* and *naval strength* depend; are *objects* which constitute the very essence of the *sublime charity* of a *christian*, and include the truest and most exalted *patriotism*,

12. To enter minutely into so important a subject, one ought to *see* these boys : we shall find many of them infected with *distempers*, which are the frequent attendants of extreme poverty ; many polluted with filth, and covered with rags, the very stench of which is pestilential ; and very few who are not in distress, and calling loud for relief. Let us then *review* them, cured of these maladies ; purified and rendered clean ; dressed in the most proper clothing, and made as *new creatures* ; such a sight cannot but create that heart-felt joy which is the truest characteristic of humanity, and most dignifies our nature.

13. BRITISH BENEVOLENCE being thus united with *native British fire*, will diffuse the *genuine* spirit of patriotism through these realms ; and we may soon hope to see such *improvements* in maritime affairs, as posterity looking back, will view with *equal gratitude* and *applause*, whilst they contemplate the *solid* motives which inspired the people with so *generous* an ardor in defence of liberty ! If we instruct these young persons in the *fear of God*, and at the same time teach their *hands to war, and their fingers to fight*, in the great cause of their country, in the cause of real and substantial virtue, we ought to hope such a conduct will draw down the *blessings* of *Heaven* on this nation, and give us Victory over the *Disturbers of mankind*.

14. THUS has the Establishment of the MARINE SOCIETY, by so many respectable persons, preserving it under their own immediate care and protection, erected a sure *asylum* and *rendezvous* for many miserable objects, who, far from eating the *bread of idleness*, are ambitious of *exposing* *their*

their lives for the common good. In this short time there are already twelve hundred boys, chiefly collected in this Metropolis, to whom *physic* has been given by this SOCIETY, to such as required it; *food* to those who were *starving*; *instruction* to the *ignorant*, with raiment and bedding proper for the sea-service, to them all, as fast as they could be sent and received on board the *Royal Navy*.

15. BUT *boys* are not the only subjects to whom the MARINE SOCIETY extend their benevolence; they consider also the greater importance of *men* fit for *immediate action*. There are many *Landmen* who enter into the sea-service, whose *lives* the SOCIETY are ambitious of being instrumental in preserving. These are not under the description of *Soldiers*, nor *Marines*; not entitled to the same *bounty*, nor the same wages as *able seamen*, and ignorant of the duties of a sea-life. Therefore, considering the public service in one enlarged view, at a time when *seamen* are so much wanted, these *landmen* appear to be the objects of this private bounty of *clothing*; and the men themselves are most truly sensible not of the *advantage* only, as so much *bounty*, but also of its great value in *preserving their health*.

16. To engage such men the more readily to serve the KING, the SOCIETY gives a *complete clothing* to as many of them as offer voluntarily; at once providing the means of rendering their lives comfortable; and by such *benign treatment*, at their first setting out, securing their most *faithful*, and most *zealous* services to their KING and Country.

17. IT is thus the calamities of war become light and easy. Death, let it come *early or late*, is not terrible to a

brave

brade man, but there are many evils and calamities in life under which we must drop if we are not supported. And if we can convert the dregs of the people, as well as the *virtuous* and most *distinguished*, from their slavery to their *sins* and *follies*, to a due sense of the joys of *true liberty*, and *true religion*, we may hope that many, even of the worst, will be recorded as *Heroes* to posterity. The practice of that important lesson which teaches *what man should be to man*, with regard to the *preservation* of life, leads us also to the discharge of *every other duty* which can *grace human nature*, whilst it renders the *soldiers toil*, however dreadful in itself, rather to be *coveted* than *avoided*. The persuasion that he has *engaged* to defend those, whom he knows to be his *true friends* and *benefactors*, will give him *powers* to which his heart might otherwise be a stranger, and his *ardor* under such circumstances will be the surest earnest of *victory*.

18. THERE is yet another order of their fellow-subjects, which calls forth and exercises the humanity of the MARINE SOCIETY. Many objects of real compassion offer, in cases of petty delinquency, who are sent on board the *Tenders* by the *Civil Magistrates*; many of these are detained as very proper persons to serve the KING: raiment is given by the SOCIETY to such of these men as are *in need*, and to whom it is thought *necessary* for the preservation of their lives. Thus the SOCIETY prevent the communicating to others, with whom the men must *immediately* intermix, those *infectious stenches* which are the constant companions of filthy garments, especially on board of ships. And experience has taught us, that the want of this precaution has
been

been often the apparent, or more *latent* cause, of great mortality in our ships.

19. THE number of the *men* clothed and fitted out by the SOCIETY, already amounts to *one thousand three hundred*, and to all appearance will soon increase very considerably. The *care* with which the SOCIETY enters into the circumstances of every *individual*, to whom they extend their benevolence, makes them hope they shall be instrumental to some augmentation of HIS MAJESTY's sea-forces, whilst the method which is taken to promote this end will do honor to the *character* of the nation as a *people* renowned for their *humanity*.

20. HEAVEN does not display its *power* with greater lustre in the *creation*, than its *mercy* in the *preservation* of mankind; and those who have been most distinguished as Captains and Leaders of Armies, have acquired their *greatest fame* by the *humanity* they have shewn to their companions in the fortune of war. And indeed, what is all the *pomp* and *parade* of war, but *splendid mischief*; *noble destruction*; but as the object of it, is the *safety*, the *comfort*, the *liberty* and *happiness* of mankind.

21. THE MARINE SOCIETY are morally certain, that by the assistance of Divine Providence, they shall be instrumental in saving a great number of lives, at a time when it were happy if the land abounded more with men fit to bear arms; and if they only contribute to the *ease* and *comfort* of their fellow-subjects, they hope it will be acceptable in the sight of GOD and the KING. We ought all *humbly* to hope that *Heaven* will espouse our *cause*, was it only

only for such acts of *mercy, beneficence, and gratitude*, as we shew to our *fellow-subjects, to our countrymen, to our friends*, who devote their lives to *our service*.

22. If there is a *God* who delights in the *happiness* of his creatures; if we believe in his *particular* as well as his *general* providence; if we *depend* on him who *presideth* over the day of battle, he will certainly be *mindful* of us: if we do *our duty* to *him*, in a *zealous* concern for the welfare of *each other*, and *particularly* for those who stand in *need* of assistance, we ought to hope that *he* will divert the *storm*, and give strength to our arms, to subdue our enemies to a *just* sense of *national equity and reason*.

23. A *WORK* of such an important nature cannot be carried on without *some expence*; but *this* has been so well conducted, and executed with such care, that nothing has been *lost* or *misapplied*: all has been done in *love to our country*, and for the *service* of those brave men who profess to *fight our battles*; and for such *poor boys* as are in *distress*, or whose spirits lead them to try their fortunes at sea. It is very evident from *experience*, that much good may be done at a moderate charge.

24. *SEVERAL Noblemen and Gentlemen, Citizens and Merchants*, men of patriot spirits, have contributed liberally, and promoted the *establishment* of this *SOCIETY* in a manner most suitable to the *dignity* and *benevolence* of the undertaking, as if they meant to *emulate* each other in this *manly and generous action*; and indeed what can so effectually answer the end in view, as the *support* of such a *Society*?

25. It is generally thought, that nothing fullieth the *beauty*, or staineth the *lustre* of our constitution so much, as the custom of *impressing* men. A constitution so *amiable* in itself, so much the admiration of all the nations of the world, certainly merits our *utmost vigilance* and *care*. Whatever *means* therefore can be employed to supersede, in any degree, the necessity which often arises in time of war, may be deemed worthy the highest attention of a *free* people.

26. **E**VERY one must be sensible of this, whose heart burns with *zeal* for the *true glory* of a **KING**, who rejoices in communicating those solid pleasures which arise from mutual love, and a common concern for the *glorious* cause of *virtuous liberty* !

27. **T**HE *real love* of a *free* people must ever prove the most *invincible* guard of the throne of their **SOVEREIGN**, and exalt it to its greatest height: their *filial piety* to him, is the only impregnable bulwark against his *enemies*; whilst his delight in *their* happiness is the *pure* and *uncorrupted* fountain from whence *his own* will spring.

28. **U**NDER such circumstances we may yet hope to trace out some foot-steps of the *Golden Age*. By such means every object will acquire a pleasing aspect. *Virtue* has charms to blunt the edge of *national*, as well as *private* misfortunes, and convert them into *blessings*, and not less to improve advantages. And *war* has no terrors to men, whose *gratitude* and *affection* make them eager to fly to the *standards*, and cheerfully risk their lives in defence of a **PRINCE**, who is a *Father* to the wretched, and a *real Friend* and *Parent* to his people.

THE END.

ARGUMENTS

In favor of the

MARINE SOCIETY

ON CHARITABLE PRINCIPLES,

WITH

The particular advantage of *Sea-clothing*, and the quality and condition of the persons clothed by them.

ALSO

OBSERVATIONS

On the public utility of this Institution.

INTRODUCTION.

On Charity, Humanity, and Public Love in general.

TRUE PIETY ought ever to be the *first* concern of mankind, and TRUE PUBLIC LOVE will ever attend it, at least in all free countries; but these are words to which we are apt to affix very different senses, at different periods of time, according to the circumstances of a nation. If we consider the devastations of *earthquakes, fire, water and tempests*, they affect us with the sense of the *Being of a God*, and the precarious state of human affairs: and the nearer these *evils* approach, the more *awful ideas* they excite of that ALMIGHTY POWER which governs the world. But alas, there are many other *evils*, which, properly speaking, are not the *works of God*, but the *works of the devil and man*.

THE present constitution of governments, joined to the *perverse* deviations of men, in *every age*, and perhaps in *every clime*, render war unavoidable: and the only difference in this respect is, that one nation is called *savage*, because they kill with less pomp and art, and in less numbers. This is an evil of *men's own seeking*, and the calamity is the more deplorable on this very account. Among other numerous

numerous pernicious effects, it blunts the edge of human affections: and *reason* and *justice*, which most dignify human nature, are by this means subjected to *ignorance* and *superstition*, *avarice*, and *insatiable ambition*.

HUMANITY shudders at the sufferings of our own species, but as the destruction of enemies is oftentimes the only apparent means of *self-preservation*, whilst we *deplore* the evil we must *seek* it. *Such is the state of war!* It belongs, however, to the *individual* to *feel as a man*, and commiserate the distress of mankind. And if this is due to our *enemies*, how much more ought the miseries to which our *fellow-subjects* and *our friends*, who are exposed by war, to excite our *compassion*, and induce us to reach out our hands to their assistance, whenever it can be done *consistently*. Our *truest riches* are those which we have bestowed in *good deeds*; *good*, not *meerly* as resulting from our *piety*, but as productive of the *comfort* and the *happiness* of other men. But to prove that we are *zealous subjects* of a *good King*, or *good citizens* of the *world*, and yet not to *extend* our views beyond the limits of mortality, is but *folly*.

THE fields of *virtue* are very *spacious*, and there is an *infinite variety*, every one to work according to his talents, and each in his *respective province*. *Labor* and *sincerity*, joined to *active benevolence*, are the best instruments to work with, for the welfare of mankind: a *soaring genius* falls not within the *compass* of the ordinary race of men, and is often deficient in *essentials*. For after all that can be said of the distinctions among men, he is the *best subject*, and probably the *best man*, who most ad-

vances

vances the *interest of virtue*, and the *welfare* of his country and mankind. These considerations will animate every man whose heart is formed to delight in *public happiness*, who from the contemplation of *earthly felicity*, can carry his mind to *heaven*. Purity of conduct, in an undertaking of so complicated a nature as the MARINE SOCIETY's, has been one means of recommending it to our fellow-citizens, and it may be hoped their beneficence will be remembered on that day which levels all other distinctions but those of virtue. The hour is approaching, when nothing will avail but those *acts of piety*, which alike enoble him who lends his *mite*, and him on whom providence has bestowed the power to save a *state from ruin*. If the heart is the same, **HE WHO SEARCHES IT OUT** will accept the offering.

NOTHING can give a stronger proof of our good sense, and national spirit, in our private capacities, than the encouragement given to this undertaking. A design of a *private nature*, calculated at once to call forth the *ardor of the warrior*, the *prudence* of the *merchant*, the *policy* of the *statesman*, and the *zeal* of the *saint*, must surely merit attention. Nor, if we are true to ourselves, can an effort of this kind fail of producing some national improvements in our *marine*, which after-ages will acknowledge with pious gratitude.

WE must not consider this merely as a *charity*; let the *learned* or experienced say, at what period, and in what clime, a more political institution was established. We see the *Foundling-Hospital* become an object of the public care, and if properly conducted, in regard to *London*, must

save

save thousands, who were before devoted to an early grave: The care of the sick in our numerous hospitals ; the *deplorable lunatic* ; the *distressed prostitute* ; or her who languishes in *pregnancy* ; if these charities are well conducted, they will plead our cause at the *throne of heaven*. But where is the hospital, which, in so short a time, has *saved so many lives* as this *Society*? saved them from the *gallows*, or from a *noxious infection* ; saved them from *penury* and *disease* ; from *misery* and *untimely death*? Where is the hospital which helps so much to *guard the laws* by removing those who are most exposed to the temptation of *violating them*? And which of the *public charities*, however distinguished by the most substantial merit, has defended the *rights of parents* with regard to their *children*, or secured the *apprentice* to his *master*, as this *Society* has done? Where is the *master* who demands back his *apprentice*, or the *father* his *son*, and meets with a *refusal*? When was there a scheme adopted which had a more *tender* regard to humanity and useful industry? And *lastly*, at what time did we ever pursue a plan which conveyed a more *persuasive petition* to the *officer*, to consider what belongs to his duty as a *man*, towards *young persons*, as well as a *commander* of those who are *grown up*?

WHERE war *must* be supported, the conveniences of peace cannot be always considered ; and *necessity* sometimes gives a legal warrant for that which would not be permitted without it. But this *Society* is guarded at all points : it *assists* the *warrior* and the *merchant* : it acts the part of the zealous citizen, the tender parent of the poor, and the true friend of the public.

THAT

THAT idleness is the bane of society, is a proposition no one disputes. Is it not then a solid pleasure to *open a door* to him who has no means of support; to *prevent* those from doing *mischief*, who are, from the nature of their situation, most subject to become dangerous to the community, and *lastly* to *recover* the *wretched*, who have already gone astray?

IT is the peculiar happiness of our government, that we are indulged in doing a *voluntary service*, so long as we offend against no law. *Arbitrary rule*, by its own inherent powers, does all things, which those who live under it are *able* to do: but in proportion as *liberty* is better than *slavery*, it must inspire *nobler* sentiments, and greater *private virtue*; and we ought to trust that we shall maintain a *superiority* so long as such virtue exists. Whilst we entertain a just sense of the value of *liberty*, whether we express it by our *obedience* to just and wholesome laws, or by a *due regard* to the temporary necessities of the *state*; or whether we seek additional resources in private acts of *mercy* and *beneficence*, in *generous* and *noble* expressions of love for each other, we still act the part of *good citizens*, and true sons of *liberty*. So the not doing that which we *can perform*, and clearly comprehend to be right in itself, because we are not *compelled* to do it, is no more worthy the *name of liberty*, than it is expressive of our *gratitude* to heaven for the *blessings* we enjoy.—It has been often observed, that the power of a *free state* consists in the *spirit* of the people, as well as in their *numbers*, *riches*, and *skill*: and it certainly is the interest of the *state*, as well as of *priuate persons*, to *cherish* and *improve* that

that *spirit*, especially when it adds to the *strength*, and gives dignity to the *weight* of government, by being subservient to it. *This temper may save us when all other resources fail!*

IN the mean while, it is the *great business* of every individual, to attend closely to what concerns the part he is to act, whenever an occasion offers of *doing good*. *Great occasions* do not offer every day, and the greater and more *extensive* the good is, the *stronger* the obligation becomes. As it is our duty to cultivate those principles on which our *everlasting felicity* depends: as nothing but the disbelief of a *future state of rewards and punishments*, can efface the impression which the great author of our *being* has stampt on the human breast, with regard to the *pleasure* of doing the *good which we are sent into the world to do*. As we are endowed with *one common nature*, our *reverence* to which is the highest proof of *honor* and *obedience* to the *supreme author* of it; besides the ordinary motives to *humanity*, such as we find them in minds formed only for *little actions*, let us add the *active love* of our country, and complete the *character*.

CHARITY, rightly understood, is as intimately united with the LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY, as the belief of a GOD with the *worship* of him. If there is a God who governs the world, *true policy* and *true religion* must be the same, as well as *true self-love* and *social*. Honest statesmen, who are not INFIDELES, will agree with honest divines; and the more this doctrine is *practised*, the more universally *intelligible* it will be. The FIRST and GREATEST among men, as well as the most obscure, shine with *true lustre* when this principle is the *rule*, the *law*, and the *guide*, of their actions.

WE

WE know that the time is near at hand when we must render up our accounts. It is but as *to-morrow*, and *farewell* to all the *fleeting glories* of this world. Before we well know what it is we *GRASP*, the object *vanishes*. This is no subject of *sorrow*; on the contrary, as we know it is *so*, it ought to *invigorate* all our pursuits, and *fire* our ambition to aspire at *great and noble* deeds; and what can be *greater*, or more *noble*, than to promote the *welfare* of *mankind*? With what eagerness ought we to embrace the *glorious occasion* of doing that, for which an *eternity of bliss* is promised! To *prevent* the *misery*, or *alleviate* the *distress* of others, only for a *single day*, affords a *lasting pleasure*, but to *save a life*, or *render it happy*, ought we not to *triumph*, when such occasions offer?

COMMON passions often lead us into *perils*: if they are not carefully watched, they *degenerate* from the ends of *providence*: but a pious concern for the *welfare* of our *country*, and *mankind*, finds exercise for the *noblest affections*; it gratifies the most *enlarged mind*, whilst it gives the strongest assurances of that *felicity* for which the soul so *naturally longs*. Our *fellow-subjects*, and their *posterity*, whose *welfare* chiefly constitutes the *idea* of the *love of our country*; our *friends*, for whose *happiness* we are anxious; our *children*, for whose *prosperity* our *bowels* yearn; these all unite to make us more particularly *watchful* and *zealous*, in the strictest sense, upon *occasions of war*. But if we add our *religion*, our *laws*, our *liberty*, our concern for the *happiness* of a *gracious King*, and the natural love of *safety*, *ease*, and

plenty, these rouse the *whole man*, and call up all that is generous in the human soul.

THE truly brave man, and the *christian philosopher*, will be *themselves*, though the *world* should *burst* around them. But if to the ordinary course of *sickness, pain, and death*, we add the *accidental calamities of war*, the attention of every man must be *thoroughly awakened* to a *sense of the great duties of religion*; and every *order and rank* of the people ought to learn so much the better how to form *true notions of the love of their country*.

ARGUMENTS drawn from *religion*, bid fairest to eradicate our bad habits, in *thought* and *deed*; these can best open our eyes, to behold, with *gratitude*, the *flourishing state of our nation*, with regard to *arts and science*; our advantages as *subjects of so mild a government*; and *inhabitants of so fertile and delicious a country*. And as we thus live in *possession of temporal, and hopes of eternal happiness*, the same arguments teach us to pray, that the **WILL OF GOD may be done on EARTH, as it is in HEAVEN.**

WE know that all things have their bounds: *riches* will not secure us, if we *forget the hand* that gave them. We see the advantages of *gain*, and we trace out the *evil effects of it also*. *Commerce* smiles with *plenty*, but the *blandishments* of it have often hurt our *morals*. That which we seek most earnestly, often proves a *snare* to us, and though it is *wisdom to seek, in measure*, such things as afford *comfort, and security, and national splendor*, yet we must *remember whence* the blessing flows.

THERE

THERE certainly is a God, and he as certainly rewards and punishes nations, in collective bodies, as well as private men! Let us learn how to avert the *temporal evils* which are inseparable from *folly* and *immorality*. If we are not more wicked than our fathers were, some evils have been epidemical amongst us. An inordinate desire of *money*, blended with strong habits of *expence* and *dissipation*, have prevailed very much, and it is hard to say which of these have been most closely followed by the want of *public love*. Nor let us ever fondly conceive, that the *pampering* of *liberty*, will secure the *health* and *vigor* of *freedom*: as well may we expect that *extravagance* in *expence* will make *plenty* abound. It is true, every *domestic joy* is ours; but it is also true, that our situation was lately very *critical* and *perilous*. May heaven now grant success to our *endeavors* to obtain a *happy* and *lasting peace*!

LET us neither *complain*, nor grow *confident*, but as *reason* and *religion* warrant. To *see and approve the best*, and yet to *follow the worst*, is the *complaint* and the *crime* of *all ages* in *morals*, if not in *politics*. To indulge one's self in *idle habits*, to the neglect of *manly* and *pious labours*, is no less a departure from the character of a *good subject*, than a *good man*. Whenever we give ourselves up to *trifling* *pleasures*, to a *nauseous* *satiety*, we forget our *dignity* as *men*. Let us not be *omissive* in any *essential* *duty*, but *always prepare for all events*, for *life* or *death* ought to be *indifferent*, but as the care of our *religion*, *laws*, and *liberty*, require them at our hands.

THE

THE welfare of our country is the happiness of individuals; whatever has a tendency to promote religion, humanity, peace and harmony, establishes a monarchy on the most stable foundation, and every undertaking founded on noble and disinterested principles, is a kind of *school*, where the mind is prepared to receive impressions of *national love*; and where we may cultivate the truest sense of the great duty of *national union*, on which the very *being* of a free people must ultimately depend. It is evident, from *experience* and *common sense*, that, in proportion as we interest ourselves in each other's happiness, our *spirit of defence* will rise; and in that degree will a *martial spirit* prevail; and whether *ourselves* or *our children*, the *poor* or the *rich*, be the objects, the duties of *national valor, union, and affection*, will constantly keep pace, and show themselves in every action that is worthy of a *brave, a pious, a free, and intelligent nation*.

As it is dastardly to lose spirit on any occasion, *there is sometimes danger in much confidence*. Our enemies have suffered extremely; their ability to carry on war, is much lowered. The time may be come to lower in good earnest, the crest of *that nation*, which alone can give *Europe* any *security for peace*, and countervail the constitution of their country, and the *genius* of their people, to whom war seems to have been *necessary* for some ages past: and upon this principle our truest safety, seems to consist in a *vigorous prosecution of the war*. The dispensations of providence have been attended with circumstances more *awful*, than has been known in *our time*: the events we have seen call for *all* our attention. Every circumstance

circumstance in politics and war, conspires to point out to us our dependance on him who governs the world. Who saved our distressed mariners when all human arts were vain, but HE who guides the tremendous operations of nature? Who can alter the courses of the winds, and still the raging of the waves, in that dreadful moment, when the grave opens wide its jaws? Who has given strength to the soldier's arm, or resolution to his heart, when the greatest events depended on his almost more than *human efforts*. Who has inspired the leaders of our armies and fleets with *wisdom* to direct, and *intrepidity* to execute, who but the *God whom we adore* could bring these things to such an issue?

WE have also seen the most striking proofs of the mutability of human affairs, in the *events* of war; and that those who were *confident* of success, and *plumed* themselves upon giving *laws*, are become *fugitives*. We have likewise had proof of *inflexible perseverance*, and though humanly speaking, *nothing* is too great to be accomplished by *skill* and *industry*, if these are conducted by *constancy* and *resolution*, yet we are not to expect *miracles*.

TRUE greatness is invincible. To *increase* in magnanimity, as we *suffer* in fortune, is the *characteristic* of a great mind. He only is a *man*, who is dauntless under *all circumstances*, and makes even the cross events of life administer to his patience, his perseverance, and increase of virtue. Where misfortunes affect a *whole people*, their united force may render them light and easy: but when heaven has been *indulgent* to them, *gratitude* calls aloud for every acknowledgement a *virtuous mind* can give. What the sufferings

ferings of *Germany* are, is hard to describe ; but *our lands* bring forth their encrease, *our manufactories* are carried to their highest pitch ; the *hand of industry* supports *our commerce* in full glory : yet a *happy peace* is still wanting.

WE have seen many proofs of that spirit, which rendered so many of our ancestors renowned. And it is evident, that *obedience* to the laws of our country ; teaching the common people the *fear of God*, and enforcing their submission to the legislative authority ; *military virtue* and *fervent piety* ; a determined resolution to observe a *strict œconomy*, and a *parsimonious conduct*, to enable us to support the *state*—as these are *duties* incumbent on us, at all times, they are particularly so at this. We have given the most convincing proofs that we are not *abandoned* to levity. Let us then *obey* the *laws of God*, and observe the *invariable rules* of his government, *resolving* to act with firmness and spirit suitable to the *times*, that we may suffer no *reverse of fortune*.

As the love of pleasure has not effaced the impressions of *humanity*, a true *sense* of it will always awaken our care for each others safety and welfare: and the least reflexion will convince us, that the source of all our enjoyments is *public welfare*. Where this declines, *riches* will moulder away : we shall not be *able* to revel in *excess*, or run the giddy round of *idleness*. And let the **SPLendid Table** sink before us, or the *gilded Carr* moulder into dust, rather than suffer such enjoyments to *steel* our hearts, for a moment, to any *sense* of *human misery*, or divert our *thoughts* from the *weighty concerns of charity and public love*.

A *patriot spirit* whilst it turns the current of our affections, into *pure and gentle streams*, warms and *animates* every faculty of the soul, and inspires us with a noble disdain of *unmanly joys*. *This is the source of true pleasure.*

THE thinking man must needs discover, that we are but the *instruments* of that *providence*, which directs the movements of this vast machine, *the world*, and all the concerns of life. Therefore, whatever *pleasure* or *pain* we may receive from reflecting on our own conduct, or on that of others, we must still conclude, that *we were not made for OURSELVES only.*

HE who *suggests a thought*, in which the welfare of his country is concerned; he who takes a *hint*, and by a *close attention* improves it; and he whose *active temper* is most forward to carry it into execution; whatever the *turn of mind* may be, each of them is happy in proportion to the *piety*, and *disinterested principles*, on which he acts. Happy the land where men strive to excel each other in acts of *kindness* and *beneficence*! Conscious *imperfection* is essential to greatness of soul. The sensible man must know of many defects in himself, though he may not discover them *all*: he will find but little cause to *exult*; but the more *virtuous* he is, the more he will love the community of which he is a member; the more he will strive to serve it, and consequently the more he will rejoice in the good that befalls it.

As we are bound by *religion* to *govern* our passions, the love of our *country*, which is so essential a *part of religion*, should render every affection subservient to the com-

mon good, with a strict regard to *justice* and *honor*; and he who indulges any inclination which is pernicious to the community, so far ceases to deserve the name of *patriot*.

As the triumphing in *applause* even when we are conscious of doing our *best*, is no argument of self-knowledge, or *true wisdom*; so to *court* it under any circumstance, proves that we enter but little into the *recesses* of our own hearts. Great actions are indeed seldom atchieved without some view to *fame*, which is but the precarious breath of inconstant mortals, but a *steady confidence* in a *real existence after death*, is *substantial*. May we not reasonably think, that our condition, in those *unknown regions*, towards which we travel very fast, will be *happy*, as our *actions* shall have been *distinguished*, in the *great cause of humanity*? The *hope* of reward; the *fear of punishment*; the *eager desire of doing right*, the natural abhorrence of *folly*, or *injustice*, all terminate in the same point. These have ever supported the *truest patriots*, and the *sincerest friends to mankind*. By these the *saint* and *martyr* have maintained their constancy; and these principles will surely last, as long as we *believe*, in our hearts, that the soul is *immortal*!

AND if, in the *final event* of things, we shall demonstrate our *wisdom* most, in following that rule laid down, by the Great *TEACHER* and *PROPHET* at whose name every knee should bow, he truly loves himself most, who prefers *another*: and even he who *loseth his life*, shall *find it*; shall not only, not lose it *everlastingly*, but find it in the possession of *immortal happiness*.—Well then, may we not most sincerely pray.

O MERCIFUL CREATOR, and tender father of mankind, let not the pure flame of my social affections be ever extinguished by any vicious self-love, or my understanding darkened by a partial view of my condition here on earth! — Teach me to number the hours of my fleeting life, that I may diligently apply my heart to solid wisdom, and embrace every opportunity of obeying thy laws: and however depressed by poverty, or dignified by riches, or worldly grandeur, let every day be blotted off the account of my existence, in which I show no mark of love for my country, nor perform any act of MERCY or KINDNESS to my fellow-creatures. — What higher bliss can my heart desire, than to promote the happiness of man, whom thou hast made after THINE OWN IMAGE? Can DUST and ASHES aspire at thy glory? Or will the faculties with which thou hast endowed my mind, enable me to do any good without thee? — Assist me, O Lord, in my willing service.—Thou hast promised everlasting felicity to those who are the instruments of thy mercy, in relieving the distresses of mankind. It was for THEIR deliverance MY REDEEMER died; and to their relief and happiness let MY days be devoted. Let the BRIGHTNESS of the SUN, and the INFLUENCE of his rays, daily remind me of the GLORIOUS TASK; and the MIDNIGHT DARKNESS shall alike rejoice my soul, when I consider THY PARENTAL care of all the sons of men!

H.

Arguments in favor of the design, on charitable principles, and as peculiar to the time.

AS CHRISTIAN CHARITY is the great *bond of union*, and the surest cement of society, *war*, and a sense of *common danger*, not only unites a community, but also warrants the greater indulgence to every charity which is more peculiarly military.

MOST other charities require *time*; they cannot be brought to an *immediate effect*, nor are they so *sure* in their operations, as to the *ends* proposed; this removes the object at once from the place where he should *not be*, as well as conveys him where he *should*, and where he will be of the greatest use. Let the *Judges* and the *Lawyers* say how the matter stands as to the article of *young vagabonds*: let **THEM**, *who can best tell*, *declare*, if *thieves*, bred up such from children, are not of the most dangerous kind. Happy might it be for our nation, if this **SOCIETY** were perpetuated, if it could be a means, in time of peace, to render our *highways* and our *streets* secure; and by *gentle*, or *compulsive* methods, remove the wretched crouds who disturb the peace of *civil Society*: by thus checking them in the *dawnings of iniquity*, *Tyburn* might be left a *desert*.

THE *completion* of this enterprize, by giving these young persons *just* notions of their *condition*, depends on the conduct

conduct of *His Majesty's sea-officers*. Those who are attentive to the duties of *humanity*, as well as of such as peculiarly belong to their *office*; and those who consider how best to promote the *welfare* of the *service*, with regard to the *care* of *these young persons*, and look forward to the good of *posterity*, will contribute, in this view, not only to the *present support*, but also to the *future aggrandizement* of their country. And it has happened that *many officers*, from their good sense and just discernment, have co-operated, and, in conjunction with the *SOCIETY*, have *improved* the *design*, the **LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY** having shown all the *countenance* which the nature of the thing required.

PART of our business is done, but it is not *all* compleat-ed. It will be a great diminution of our *zeal*, if we give up the *only object relating to war*, which depends on a *voluntary subscription*. Surely we shall continue to support **ONE** *undertaking* of this nature, on the *general principles* we **ALL** adopt. Abstracted from the love of God, and of our fellow-creatures, if we can abstract ourselves from such love, there is a certain *laudable vanity*, the indulgence of which gives the best of mankind a *pleasure*, more easy to be *felt* than *described*. Will not any man be highly gratified to have it in his power to say: "I was one of those, who were instrumental in bringing **NINE** or **TEN** thousand of my fellow-subjects into *action*, a great part of them snatched from the jaws of *hunger*, *nakedness*, *disease*, and the dreadful *calamities* which attend on a *dissolute life*, or the living by *pilfering* and *theft*. I assisted in curing their *diseases*, and in giving them **NEW AND PROPER CLOTHING**; thus providing the

means

means of their becoming acquainted with SOCIAL DUTIES ; and, when the STATE wanted their services in war, I contributed to the sending them in a decent, clean, and proper manner, on board the King's ships."

EVERY ONE seems to think it *right* and *consistent*, that something of this kind, *at this time*, should be done in this manner. Can it be done in *any* manner *so well*, for the good of those whom we *anxiously wish to serve*? And if "*even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right* ;" every man, who is concerned in this work, will discover the *purity* of his own conduct. There is something in this undertaking, that swells the mind with ideas of *grandeur* ; and yet it partakes of great *simplicity*. It is attended with no *circumstance of pomp* : no *affection of show* : no *prejudice, partiality, or party-interest* : — *pride and vain-glory* have done much greater things. If we examine, on what principles this SOCIETY acts, we find them to be just the same as those which support many other kinds of *pious institutions*, in these kingdoms : but there is this *remarkable difference* ; that, whereas *common charities* are *slower* in their operations, as designed to be continued, without any *limitation of time* ; this, from the nature of it, is as *rapid* in its progress as an army, which is to be disbanded as soon as it has attained the end proposed. This scheme of benevolence is the more worthy of our *present care*, because it is so peculiarly adapted to the *exigencies of war* : the benefit is the greater to *civil society*, on this account, for it relieves the distresses of *individuals* : the occasion

sion *sanctifies* the work, and renders it the *more highly*, and the *more essentially* serviceable to the community. We may also venture to add, that it is one of the *few* things which is capable of being *improved* in due time to the highest *national advantage*, by being rendered instrumental to the promotion of the *arts of commerce* whence naval strength, for future wars, must arise.

LET the *virtuous* man then, whether he be *opulent*, or in less affluent circumstances, trust to that *benign providence*, on which his *whole* depends. He can at no time be so sure, that his heart doth not deceive him, as when he parts with a little of his *money*, in the steady assurance that he shall make many the happier; and let him *rejoice*, who has *resolution* enough to retrench any *idle*, or *unnecessary* expence, at such a time as this, for the sake of an object in which a *whole people*, and even *future generations* are interested! — “*By mercy and truth iniquity is purged.*” And if there is *mercy* in store for those who *truly* and *devoutly* seek to appease the wrath of heaven, and draw down blessings on a *sinful generation* of men, as all generations are, he who most abounds in acts of *beneficence*, may, upon the same solid principle, esteem himself the most *happy* of men. But we are not to imagine that the most *opulent* are always *able* to afford the greatest assistance to such an enterprize. On the contrary, the condition in which a man is entangled by habits of expence, with a multiplicity of dependencies; or where the want of *resolution* to do what he *thinks right*, prevails, he is rendered less wealthy in one sense, than he

whose

whose expences are very *small*, though his *fortune* be very *narrow*.

IT is likewise true, that *splendor* is apt to *dazzle* mens eyes ; and those who *see* but little of the *misery of life*, are, upon that account, in danger of becoming so much the less *mindful* of it. But, whether a man be *really* in *affluence*, or only imagined to be so ; whether he be a *miser*, or *really poor* ; our fellow-subjects in general are too much *enlightened* not to see the distress of great numbers of people, whose *lives* are of the utmost moment to us, especially at this time, whether such distress is created by *themselves*, or not. And though different objects of *charity* or *policy* interfere, and mens opinions differ, yet the *cause of humanity* will ever be found *weighty* in the *scales of national justice* : and that which *common prudence* requires to be done, in the great article of *saving of lives*, can hardly be forbidden by any *political prudence*. Whilst we behold such *strong* proofs of *christian piety* and *munificence* displayed in every corner of this land, we must *hope* for every thing that is truly *great*, and worthy of a *civilized* and *sagacious* people. In the mean while, *common sense* as well as *self-love*, will teach us to *distinguish* those *objects* most, whom *time* and *occasion* render so peculiarly valuable to us, and in whose welfare we are so highly interested. Whilst we *pray* that the *mercies of heaven* may be extended to all mankind, let us never forget those who are *related to us* by ties much stronger than a *curfory observation* enables us to comprehend.

ALTHOUGH it must be confessed that this is the **REIGN OF EXPENSIVE PLEASURE**, our **TENDER MERCIES** abound.

Millions

Millions prove the *first*; this, and many other charities, evince the *latter*. Nothing was more wanted than such a SOCIETY, to take in *war*, as well as *peace*. In *time of war*, to apply ourselves only to such charities as are *common to peace and war*, experience proves, in the clearest manner, would be a *great omission*: and, for the same reason, to neglect this would be injurious to those very charities which depend on the *wealth* and *affluence* such peculiar BENEFICENCE is calculated to secure.

WE have done a great deal both in *private*, as well as *public charities*, but most of the former are *local*, and therefore some find *constant* friends in greater numbers: no one, with a *common regard* to his own judgment, can consider this undertaking as an *object* in which only a *few* are interested, and with which only a *few* may *amuse* themselves: it is an affair of *real importance*, and *extensive influence*.

EVERY one who has subscribed his *name*, must stand on *honorable record*: *future generations* will applaud the *good-sense*, as well as *zeal*, of promoting a design in which those generations will see they were themselves so intimately concerned. This laudable emulation was shown, when our fellow-subjects were yet ignorant of the effects it might produce: now that all the world may see them, it ought to be presumed, that assistance from the *liberal* and *humane* of every denomination, the *friend* of the *poor*, and the *lover* of his *country*, will not be wanting.

THIS CHARITY, from the nature of it, must tend, by an immediate effect, equally to preserve life, and promote that kind of toil, without which we should be in danger of

becoming *slaves to our enemies*. It is our *sea-service* which is the object, that service, in which we see a *prince* of the blood, and next brother to the heir of the crown of these realms, is become a *private captain*. If we appeal to the experience of those who are conversant in maritime affairs, we shall find, that besides the distress inseparable from *war*, the ordinary consequences of **DISSOLUTENESS**, render this society extremely useful at this time. It must not be understood that men to whom 5*l.* bounty is given by the crown, are the objects of it, nor that it is meant to assist any but such as are really in distress.

If we examine the nature of the institution, with a severer eye than the cause of humanity allows, it must still reflect equal *honor* to the *individual* member of the SOCIETY, and *advantage* to the *whole community*. Here seems to be a happy mixture of *private munificence* with *public interest*: the *civil* and *military* are happily blended together; and as long as the SOCIETY is so attentive to the *regular conduct* of their business, and the probity of the *executive* part, they can hardly go too fast, or too slow. Without the countenance of the **LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY**, the thing could not well exist at all, or only in a very partial and contracted manner; but as the case stands, the *regulating captains*, being worthy members of the SOCIETY, attending the business of it, and acting in great harmony with the other members, every thing goes on prosperously; we only want money; and *every proper expedient* must be tried to obtain it. As the undertaking relates to war only, the SOCIETY have been more solicitous to do the good intended, than to

save

save the money, which was not given to be hoarded up. And as the whole design is more a *child of providence*, than any local institution, we may still flatter ourselves, that our fellow-subjects will continue to show their zeal in support of it.

THOUGH the objects of this charity are not so numerous as they were, yet, God knows, there are many remaining ; it is yet in our power to *do* much **GOOD**, and *prevent* great **MISERY** ; and some of the motives to the establishment are as strong as they were originally ; therefore the care of the **SOCIETY** is as much an object of **PATRIOTISM** and **HUMANITY**, as it ever was. We can hardly with common decency suppose, our fellow-subjects will neglect to build up a trophy to *national honor*, in an instance where they may, at the same time, march on with pious confidence, where they really show an act of great mercy, and are therefore in the truest paths of everlasting felicity. The numerous advantages arising from this institution being maturely weighed, it must be concluded that a nation, so refined in *manners* ; so exalted in *sentiment* ; so humane in *character* ; which *can do*, and *does* so many *noble acts*, will support this **SOCIETY**. Heaven forbid there should ever want *heads* to understand, or *hearts* to cherish a plan of so much *policy* and *goodness* ! The carrying on of a scheme of such extensive effects, where there is no *power* to dictate, no *motive*, but the *pure love* of virtue, as it so highly merits a support, we must conclude it will find one. *Nothing is done while any thing is left undone*. There are as good reasons to *go on*, as there was to *begin*, particularly with regard to purging the Land

of misery, and breeding up a new race of seamen. Good sense and humanity, sound policy and true religion, equally importune us to continue our good work with inflexible perseverance: they call on us aloud! and misery pleads with uplifted hands! Let us go on then, and by every possible improvement of our plan, render it more and more worthy the care of our fellow-citizens; that the MARINE SOCIETY may flourish, at least while we have occasion for so vast a marine. And so long as the commerce of France is prest under the weight of our superior power, let us not think our labors are bestowed in vain. Perhaps another campaign will prove, conclusively, that heaven has taken the side of this defensive war, and will restore to us a lasting peace.—Among many others we find masters of public diversions, who so immediately depend on the wealth, and safety, and leisure of the people, have shewn remarkable zeal. And who can lay his hand upon his heart, and say, he prefers his amusement to such a gratification as this *act of benevolence* affords? What fair devotee to pleasure, can put a few evenings diversion in competition with such mercy shewn to the poor? We may still pursue our amusements in a moderate degree, and consequently at a less expence; and innocent pleasures not only become warrantable, but when indulged with a view to charity, that which otherwise might appear as *idleness*, becomes a *virtuous gratification*.

IT is true, the undertaking has lost the merit of being *new*, a merit not a little prevalent with us in most instances, but as the *plan* is proved to be so intrinsically valuable in itself, and to have answered the most sanguine expectations,

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we must not think that our fellow-subjects, supporting so many *noble local charities*, with such constancy, for ages, will forsake this, so *essentially useful* for the *present time*. — Let us call to *strict remembrance*, that this is the *only private object* which relates to war, under the conduct of a **SOCIETY**, and to which we *can contribute voluntarily*: that it is not *burning incense at the altars of Mars*, but *an offering made to the cause of liberty, humanity, and our country*; an *acceptable offering to the true GOD, who really presides over the day of battle*. And if we extend our views to the *welfare of posterity*, we shall see its effects in the *growing seaman*, and the *hardy mariner*, whose victories may be sung, by the next generation, with *as loud acclamations of joy*, as any fortunate event of the present time has produced.

III.

The pernicious effects of filthy garments.

THE first inducement to the establishment of this **SOCIETY**, arose from a presumption that many more *men* would be wanted in our ships, than our **TRADE** could spare, without being greatly distressed; and that the more encouragement was given them, *within measure*, the greater *choice* there would be. At the beginning of the war there was *no bounty at all* given to *landmen*: and it was concluded, that no bounty could be so proper as that which would tend most to *preserve their lives*. The advantage of clean

clean and *useful* clothing, such as is suited to the *season*, the *climate*, and the *duties of a sea-life*, appeared as a most proper encouragement. If one considers attentively that the *solicitude of the rich* is chiefly employed about *delicate food* and *raiment*, what have the *poor* to do more, than to provide the *necessaries of life*? The seaman who is happily put in a right method of having a sufficient supply of *proper clothes*, is not in *real want* of any thing for *himself*; *food* is provided for him without any care of his own: but many a man, when he first went on board, either a *tender* or a *ship of war*, has been in no condition to stand the *inclemency* of weather: from the *raggedness* of his *garments*, he could not be *protected* from it; and from the *filthiness* of them, he ought not to be admitted under *cover* in such space as is generally their lot to live in. Besides it may be generally observed, that he who will have such respect for his own person, as to *wash himself* when he has a *clean vestment* to put on, will not take that pains when he has only a *dirty one*. And it is very natural to conclude, that the *landman* who sets out, without any *expence*, and appears at once as a *seaman*, will learn the *duty* of one so much the sooner. Whatever the hardships of *soldiers* may be in *laborious marches*, *inclement seasons*, and *noxious climates*, they are seldom confined in great numbers in a small space, so as to hurt each others *health*. By a part of *marshal discipline*, they are obliged to be *clean*: but *seamen* are often circumscribed in narrow bounds with *wet garments*, a *change of apparel*, and *cleanliness in person*, are therefore the more essential to their *preservation*.

To

To enter minutely into this subject, we must consider how much depends on cleanliness on board of ships; they breathe *very good air*, if they manage with *skill*, or *very bad* if without *attention*. With what horror did we not long since receive the news of a supposed *plague at Lisbon*! How were our countenances changed with *anxiety*! There are many disorders of an infectious kind conveyed in *clothes* or *merchandise*, which do not amount to a *plague*: but what are these but putrid air, generally created by want of *cleanliness*? If we look back to the havock made a few years since by the *goal-distemper*, in *London*, though it extended not far, how *virulent* was the *contagion*; how *mortal* the *effects*! What was the cause but *filthy garments*, *unpurified* from the *noxious vapours* of a close confinement? This seems to be one of the greatest evils to which our ships of war are subject, though *ventilators* now remove a very great part of them.

IT is not only for *sober volunteers* this service is intended: in the single article of clothing *petty thieves* and others, sent on board the *tenders* by the civil magistrates, this SOCIETY may with *modesty* say, they have *saved* the lives of at least as many men, as would man a *stout ship*. Let those who can feel for the *miseries* of others, and know how to rejoice with the *heart that is glad*, contemplate the case of him who is sent from *confinement on shore*, to *confinement on board*. Consider him in *filth* and *rags*, loaded with complicated misery. Then view him cleanly clothed, and see how much the *scene* is changed! He becomes *respectable* in the eyes of his officer; *cleanliness*, so naturally producing an *agreeable sensation*, joined

joined to the pleasure of being remembered by the mercy of his fellow-subjects, must give a new face to his condition.

IV.

Choice of men as depending on suitable encouragements.

TO carry on our wars with vigor, at the beginning, requires, that not only a considerable part of our trade should be supplied with *foreigners*, but *landmen* in the docile part of life, being brisk, active, and robust, become necessary, and if they set out clothed as *seamen*, they will sooner learn the language, as well as the *duty* of them.

IT is natural for a sea officer to wish, that his ship should be completely mann'd with the most *accomplish'd seamen*, if they are stout men: but when he considers the *service* at large, and the good of the *public*, he will be equally satisfied with a proportion of *landmen*. The *impossibility* of setting forth such large fleets as His Majesty's occasions call for, without a *proportionable mixture* of *landmen*, or without distressing trade, is apparent. In the beginning of the spring, 1743, *orders* were given to the *commanding officers*, and by them to the *captains*, in these terms: " You " are hereby strictly required and directed, to endeavor all that " is possible, to procure a reasonable number of *landmen*, who " are of able bodies and fit for service, and that they may be " lodged promiscuously with the *seamen*, and encouraged accord- " ing to their diligence and inclinations, to learn *seamanship*."

And

And it is of great consequence to make a proper choice of men, whose *strength, agility, and fire*, may show our superiority. It is by a proper choice we have supported that distinction on which that *superiority* is founded. If we send on board our ships a puny crew of mortals, these create the same expence in *raising*; they have the *same wages*; occupy the *same space*; consume the *same quantity of provisions*; and, lastly, they are much more apt than others, to breed *epidemical diseases*.

IF for the *parade*, or even the common *drudgery* of life, we choose a *stout man*, how much more to discharge the *important duties* of the *day of battle*! Behold the *hardy mariner*, bleeding with glorious wounds, and still maintaining his charge, whilst the *puny creature*, however well disposed, is apt to faint when his *finger bleeds*! And supposing he has never so much *fire and spirit*, he can have *no weight* in the *expeditious movements* of a *thirty-two-pounder*, on which the *event of the day may depend*.

MEN of *education, honor and sentiment*, may be near the same in most *European countries*; though our *officers* have convinced the world, that they are more intrepid, as well as more skilful, than the *French*. But if we consider our *common men*, our *best*, our *truest* hopes is founded on their being *hardy and robust*. When *properly chosen*, they are animated with a *superior strength, activity and fire*, to the *French common men*: nor is it only in their *fighting*, but also in their *working a ship*: what VOLTAIRE calls *le seavant manœuvre des matelots anglois*, still depends on a *choice of men*.

THE King first gave a *bounty of three pounds to seamen, and only thirty shillings to landmen*: but it was still obvious

that the SOCIETY's bounty would engage men to come into the service the faster, and preserve their lives when they were come in the better. Besides, private benevolence, bestowed as a mark of good will and esteem, has some flattering properties, and men are naturally pleased with it. But when they receive both this and public bounty, each engages their attention the more ; and they have been the more strongly tempted to enter freely, and in greater numbers.

OF what vast consequence, good and sufficient clothing is to seamen, every humane, every experienced officer can testify. Many a life might have been saved, had this society been established during the last war, supposing that numbers who could not provide themselves, might have been supplied before they went on board ship ; and that numbers who were negligent of themselves, when they might have taken up slops, or clothing, on account of their wages, would have HAD other people to think and provide for them. The complete officer understands what the French call *Le Grand Detail*, i. e. raiment, food, care of the sick, and covering from the avoidable injuries of the weather. Raiment is the object for which we now plead ; the quantity, the quality, the make, are so essential to life, that many a man has died for want of it ; and battles may be lost for want of such men.

WITH respect to the distinction in question, the utility of clothing is set in a fair point of view, by an honest, and experienced officer, in the following extract. He says, “ The latter end of last war I entered a great number of landmen, “ but I found great difficulty to get the seamen to mix with “ them, while they wore their land clothing ; I therefore “ desired

“ desired every *landman* to trust me with 30s. of the first
 “ *prize-money* he should be entitled to, which happened to
 “ be paid soon after, and I employed my *taylors* to make
 “ them such clothing as our best *seamen* were most pleased
 “ with. The distinction between *seamen* and *landmen* im-
 “ mediately ceased ; and those very *landmen* became *seamen*
 “ in one third of the time they would otherwise have done.”
 Indeed the thing is obvious, the difficulty was in obtaining
 the *means* to do it effectually, without a large disbursement
 to the government, during such time as *landmen* might be
 required, or many *other men* be in distress. It was soon found
 that the *BOUNTY* of this *SOCIETY* created an *ambition* a-
 mong *many* of such *volunteers*, who were *above* accepting the
 clothing as a *charity*, and provided themselves as *seamen*,
 whilst yet on shore, which was not their practice in former
 wars. Thus the design operated *doubly*, and in this light
 the *society* had reason to rejoice at the happy effects of their
labors.

THE light in which this undertaking was early seen by
 one of our most experienced, and most considerable sea
 commanders, is expressed in the following words : “ *It is*
 “ *with great pleasure that I see your labors for the good of the*
 “ *public, ripen into maturity ; for I will venture to say, no*
 “ *scheme for manning the navy, within my knowledge, has*
 “ *ever had the success as the MARINE SOCIETY's. I have*
 “ *seen many of the MEN and BOYS you have sent, that, I am*
 “ *sure, will become USEFUL members of society, who would*
 “ *otherwise have been LOST to the nation.*”

V.

The distinction of men and boys clothed.

THE persons who have chiefly partaken of the munificence of the MARINE SOCIETY, are, 1st. *land-men volunteers*, who were encouraged to come into the service on account of it, and whose situation was rendered so much more safe, as well as comfortable, by the *clothing* they received. 2dly, Numbers who were prest into the service, whom the SOCIETY likewise supplied with the raiment of which they stood in real need. 3dly, *Seamen taken in merchant-ships*, who were come from *French prisons*. 4thly, Many *Vagabonds*, and miserable wretches, who were continually offered by the civil magistrate. 5thly, Many *poor objects* distempered by their *vices*, who wanted even a shirt in which to be received into the *hospital* appointed for them by the crown: clean linnen, and other clothing, having contributed much to their cure. We pass over many, under other different denominations, who were in *rags* or *filth*. It is very evident, that the accidents of war, joined to the *indiscretion* common to seafaring people, creates many and great wants of this kind. And we may safely pronounce, that as *half a dozen dirty fellows* are capable of infecting a *whole ship's crew*, the many thousand filthy garments which have been kept *out of ships* by means of this SOCIETY, must have prevented many thousand *mischiefs*; which is more easy to conceive, than describe. It would be happy for us, if there

there were no *vagabonds* in the nation; but the fact is, many have fallen under the cognizance of the SOCIETY, of which the *regulating captains* are members, as very proper subjects to serve the KING, the condition of great numbers of them rendering the sort of relief administered, most *essentially necessary*. It must be expected, that the various accidents of life, and the *vices* of the nation, particularly in this great metropolis, will continue to create distress to *men*, as well as *boys*: but these people, vicious as they are, their *lives* are of great value to the *state*; and if we can do any thing towards their preservation, and render them all *useful*, at so important a crisis, is it not a *duty*? At the same time we learn, that it is hardly in the nature of things, that the *government* can enter into the *minute detail* and *distinctions*, which have been made by this SOCIETY: and to do the thing indiscriminately would cost a *very large sum*, at a juncture when no sum can be well spared, for any thing out of the *ordinary course*; therefore, such persons as contribute to this national object, in this private way, give the more eminent proof of their *patriotism*, and granting as I have observed, that *less* is requisite to be done than there was, yet a large field for the display of this *useful* act of munificence yet remains.

In regard to *boys*, the intention of the SOCIETY was evidently not only to preserve many hundreds from the *gallows*, but to breed up many thousands as a RACE of MARINERS. As a people whose chief strength is their *ships of war*, and whose opulence is derived from *commerce*; to secure the very foundation stone on which our *glory* is built,

we ought to be *careful*, and even *industrious*, in breeding up a *chosen race of* healthy, brave, and laborious *mariners*, both for the *King's*, and the *Merchants* service. It seemed as if this had been one very strong motive to the showing countenance to the *society*, which not only served the public, but also the *navy officer*. For his own sake he will get servants, as many as he is allowed, *if he can*; but how can they be properly chosen, or will they travel hungry, and naked, from all the parts of the kingdom, to the *seaports*? Experience has taught the contrary: and if they were to go and be received, yet still, as only forty shillings a year is allowed, they could have no wages, or no clothes, *for a year*; consequently the boy, as well as the public and *navy officer*, is greatly benefited by this *society*.

THE *navy regulation* of allowing a number of servants, is plainly calculated to encourage *officers* to breed up *boys*; for supposing a proper choice is made of them, as to their *make* and *constitution*, their going to sea *early in life* must render them the more *accomplished seamen*. Here seems to be a *noble field* to exercise the *humanity* and *patriotism* of the *navy commanders*, who are charged with the care of these young persons. The *good officer* will consider them as a tender parent does his own children; whilst the *school-master*, or one who acts as such, initiates them into an early knowledge of what is proper for them: in the mean while the *captain* sees them kept *tight* in their *clothing*, *clean* in their *persons*, and properly treated by his *crew*. If there is any boy of *uncommon genius*, it is but justice to the *community*, to give him the fairest opportunities of *improve-*

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ment, as is constantly practised in such cases by the French. And though we beat them without this precaution, it may be presumed, we should beat them more with it: When boys are not regarded, they become, with respect to a ship's company, what lice and small vermin are to a human body: and if they are of a very tender age, they cannot fail of being a nuisance, and generating infection and disease. — And here it may be observed, with sorrow, that many of our common people are much hurt in their growth; some boys appear with shrivelled countenances, as if they were born of parents, who had received no other nourishment than gin; if these had not been timely snatched from the jaws of destruction, it may be presumed, numbers of them must have perished for want of wholesome food.

NOR is this the *only* motive of attention to a part of our fellow subjects, who in several views are very *valuable*, though in times past they have not been much regarded. If all other kinds of misery was to cease, *war* alone would occasion there being some *poor orphans*, who can be no where so properly provided for, as in that service, in which their *fathers* have ended their days, with *honor* to themselves, and *service* to their country. *Their children*, amongst other reasons, are upon this account entitled to *tenderness* and *commiseration*: but, when we consider, that a supply of hands there must be, *happy* it is when we can make choice of such, who are not only *least* serviceable, but *most* subject to do mischief, on shore. These *boys* being sought for, from all parts of the three kingdoms, and the most exact enquiry made into the circumstances of every

one of them, particularly with regard to *parents* and *masters*, we find it prevents many of those *inconveniencies*, which used to happen in our *former wars*; and if provision is made for these boys, after the war is ended, upon the *plan annexed*, which seems to be altogether *unexceptionable*, what can we do better? As to the numbers demanded, the **SOCIETY** are generally in arrears for sixty or eighty boys: many who were clothed, are become masters of their business, and *rated for themselves*, so that this part of the undertaking is become so very interesting in every light, that we cannot think of making the least abridgment of it.

NOR ought we to forget, that these boys being thus bred to the sea, and their *constitutions* adapted to that element, when they grow up to manhood are much more *valuable* than a great part of those of which *great fleets*, at the beginning of a war, are composed. *One thousand such men* may do more essential service in *long voyages*, and *winter cruizes*, in keeping *healthy* themselves, and in preventing *sickness* amongst others, than three times that number of the *common run of men*. They may also be naturally expected to excel in *agility*, whilst their *intrepidity* grows up with their *years*. The active military turn of some of them, and their particular *inclination* to the sea, ought also to be considered. Some *must* be taught how to *fight our battles*, and *navigate our ships*, whilst others carry on our *traffic*. As it is *fortunate*, that there are such *dispositions*, it is *happy* at this time, that there is such a **SOCIETY**, so well calculated to *cherish* them. Here is no *inveigling*, no *sinister arts*; on the contrary, the **SOCIETY** do all the *good* they can; and *no more*

than

than can be done *fairly*. And, as it is not tied down to any rules, but such as they make themselves, paying a due regard to *authority*; it is the more in their power to be *serviceable* to particular objects.

In addition to the singular attention which the SOCIETY paid to this part of their enterprize the teaching a number of boys to play on the *fife*, was introduced. This renders them of *more use*, than it is easy to conceive: some of them will take to other *instruments*; and the *sharp boy*, whose countenance bespeaks his *abilities* to learn, will push himself the more forward. *Musicians* are as necessary in *war* as *peace*, and on-board a *ship*, as in an *assembly-room*; and they were much wanted in the *navy*. Amusement is necessary to life, and keeps a seaman in some degree from the desire of roving, therefore to with-hold any gratification of this kind from him, which can be *consistently* granted and *conveniently* supplied, would be as little *politic* as *humane*. This part of the scheme may possibly be least understood, but it is of great *utility*, and demonstrates attention to the *public good*, as well as exhibits a proof of the *tenderness* and *humanity* of the SOCIETY.

VI.

Utility in point of national saving, and other advantages.

THE calculation of the expence of impressing men into the King's service, is generally estimated at 10*l.* a man, some calculate it *prodigiously more*, without including in the account, any kind of *raiment* which the man pays for, himself. Suppose that the *landmen*, and *half-seamen*, *vagabonds*, *distressed persons*, *lads*, *boys*, &c. whom the *marine society* has been instrumental in *raising*, or what is not less material, in *preserving*, might have been procured for, and, being procured, are worth to the public, only 5*l.* a head; this, on 8600, is 43000*l.*

THE usual method of procuring men by *crimps* and *land-ladies*, whilst it exposes the *men* to be sold at market, like *oxen*, or *asses*, provides for no *distinction* of those who *do*, or those who *do not* get their bread any other way. Nor can there be an *exact distinction* in this particular, when the exigencies of the state require *compulsive* measures. At the same time, it is very obvious, that, as the *sea-service* demands a certain number of men, *every man* sent to sea, who did not get his bread *honestly*, nor contribute by his labor to the support of the *community*, prevents a *good member* of the *commonwealth*, and one who contributes his share to the welfare of it, from being sent. Hence it follows, that whatever tends to make *pressing*, or even *inveigling*, less necessary,

necessary, is not only a *protection* to the *useful subject*, who perhaps from the *nature of his situation*, or having been at sea, may be liable to be *pressed*, but is, at the same time, a great *national benefit*.

If we consider also, the calculation of **NATIONAL SAVINGS**, in a *commercial* view, the **SOCIETY** is of great use. The labor of a *man* or *boy*, upon an average, is computed, worth $15l.$ a year, *in time of war*: therefore, the keeping 8600 of such laborers at home, in preference to others who are *idle*, is an annual gain of $129000l.$ This sum, being added to the $43,000l.$ above mentioned, completes $172000l.$ Let us calculate as we *may*, and cut off what we *please*, a great part of this sum will *really* be *saved*, or *gained*, by this undertaking.

IT ought *farther* to be considered, that *our nation*, in time of peace, pays yearly *six millions* sterling in taxes, arising chiefly from the industry of its inhabitants; and, consequently, the preservation of the lives of the *laborious poor*, upon a *pecuniary computation*, is of the highest importance. If we also reflect, that *armies* and *navies* are supplied from amongst those, whose daily bread depends on the sweat of their brows; all that is dear to us appears immediately to be connected with their *preservation*. Consequently, it is not less advantageous to a *free* and *commercial* nation, than it is interesting to the *cause of humanity*, to carry on, with great zeal and attention, every design which is calculated to *preserve him who goes to battle*, as far as the *nature of his situation* will admit; and, at the same time, to leave the *husbandman*, *manufacturer*, or *mechanic*, in the *quiet enjoyment* of *domestic happiness*, and the *pursuit* of his *calling* on shore. *La-*

bor and sobriety hardly ever render men less *active* : and if any *distress* should hereafter call for such men as these, whom we suppose the MARINE SOCIETY is assistant in some measure in keeping at home, will it not be *happy* for us to have such a *reserve* ?

PERSONS whose fortunes depend immediately on the *produce of the earth*, are subject to be alarmed, upon every suggestion, that *boys* or *men* are taken from the plough. I will not pretend to say, that no young persons are sent from the *country* to *London*; but, by *whom* are they sent? by *magistrates of towns*, and *gentlemen of estates*; and it should not be imagined, that these send away their *useful* hands. On the contrary, they are glad of so fair an occasion of disposing of those who are a *nusance*, or in *distress*; and consequently do an essential service to the *public*, in providing for them. This land is not so badly peopled, but that, instead of a *scarcity*, there will be a *surplus* of *idle* young persons, over and above all that the *navy* will take off. Besides, *Edinburgh* now supplies a considerable number, and the *marine society of Dublin* are *active* and *vigilant*, in promoting the general service, and correspond with this SOCIETY, supplying all the boys requested of them. The number which may be yet necessary, depends much on the *age* and *stature* of the boys sent, and their *docility* in learning the *duty of a seaman*, as well as on the *duration of the war*. For, as soon as a *lad* is *rated for himself*, as an *ordinary seaman*, he makes room for *another servant*; and as it is necessary, so long as the war is carried on, to have men to recruit the crews of our *ships*, it is far better that the *son* should *go to sea*, than the *father* *desert his family*. There are a great number of *stout lads*, already gone through the hands of the SOCIETY as well as many who are of the *tender age of thirteen*. THIS

THIS institution is proper to purge the streets of *London*, but it is a very partial view to see it in no further light. To relieve the miseries of the hungry, and naked, and him that hath no helper but *God*, is a great object; but the SOCIETY is instrumental in manning our fleets, and succouring the hungry and naked belonging to many other places besides *London*.

To consider the utility of this undertaking, in a comprehensive view, 1st, That is the best scheme, which relieves most objects. 2^{dly}, That is the most important public advantage, which immediately relates to that service on which the existence and welfare of the whole most depends. 3^{dly}, That an active spirit, diffusing itself through all orders of men, is of great importance in time of war. 4^{thly}, That 8 or 10,000 men and boys, either procured by a private SOCIETY, encouraged in a proper manner by it, or provided with that which tends to the preservation of such men and boys, is an object of great moment. 5^{thly}, That this being done in a manner, which eases the public of the expence, and without creating any great charge to individuals, it is a very advantageous, as well as pleasing circumstance.

IT is an error, indeed, for any one to imagine, that this SOCIETY is the cause, that any man or boy is employed in war, who would not otherwise be wanted; and still more, if they conceive that any man, or boy, will be lost to the community by means of this SOCIETY; but that he or some other, would be in greater danger of being lost, if there was no such SOCIETY. These vast cities, in the winter season, may contain

contain an eighth or ninth part of the people of *England*. But this SOCIETY means to contribute to the welfare, not only to those who live in *London*, but also of all their other fellow-subjects wherever dispersed.

THE collecting from all parts such numbers of boys as have been wanted from time to time, and the fitting them out, though it bears a small proportion to the whole, has been a task which required *care* and *circumspection*; and if the SOCIETY is permitted to complete their good work, after the war is finished, the labor will become *pleasant* in proportion as these *lads* are made *useful men*.

NOR ought it to be forgotten, that so far as the SOCIETY can extend their good intentions, it prevents *pressing*; than which, however *custom* familiarizes it to us, nothing *fullies* the native *lustre*, and *purity* of the constitution of this country so much. If we mean to act with any consistency with ourselves, if we love liberty in our own persons; if we *feel* for others, let us *grasp* every occasion, and esteem every *mite* which is thrown in towards superseding this *necessity*, as a *treasure* of the greatest value.

UPON a general view of this business, one would be led to hope that every man of easy fortune, whose heart glows with *zeal* for his country's good, will, for the same reason cheerfully contribute, tho' it were but a mite, towards the support of an institution, calculated for such purposes. But when he *considers* that a *greater sum* than what he gives *voluntarily*, may possibly be otherwise required at his hands, for the *same end*, though under *different circumstances*, *self-interest* will induce him to contribute towards the support of such

an *undertaking*. And if some inconveniences arise from at least *one hundred and fifty thousand* of our men being in arms, we ought rather to conclude, that we must feel more, before the war is at an end, than complain. What a consolation is it, whilst we read of the *dreadful calamities of war*, which neighbouring nations suffer, *that we eat our bread in quiet and tranquility?* Are we so highly deserving the *favors of heaven*, as to enjoy a right of exemption, even from these *lesser inconveniences*, which we labor under; or are we bound, by the *strongest ties of gratitude*, to *adore* the mercy that preserves us?

THE

J. B. Cypriani delineavit. neque institutioni dicavit.



F

M

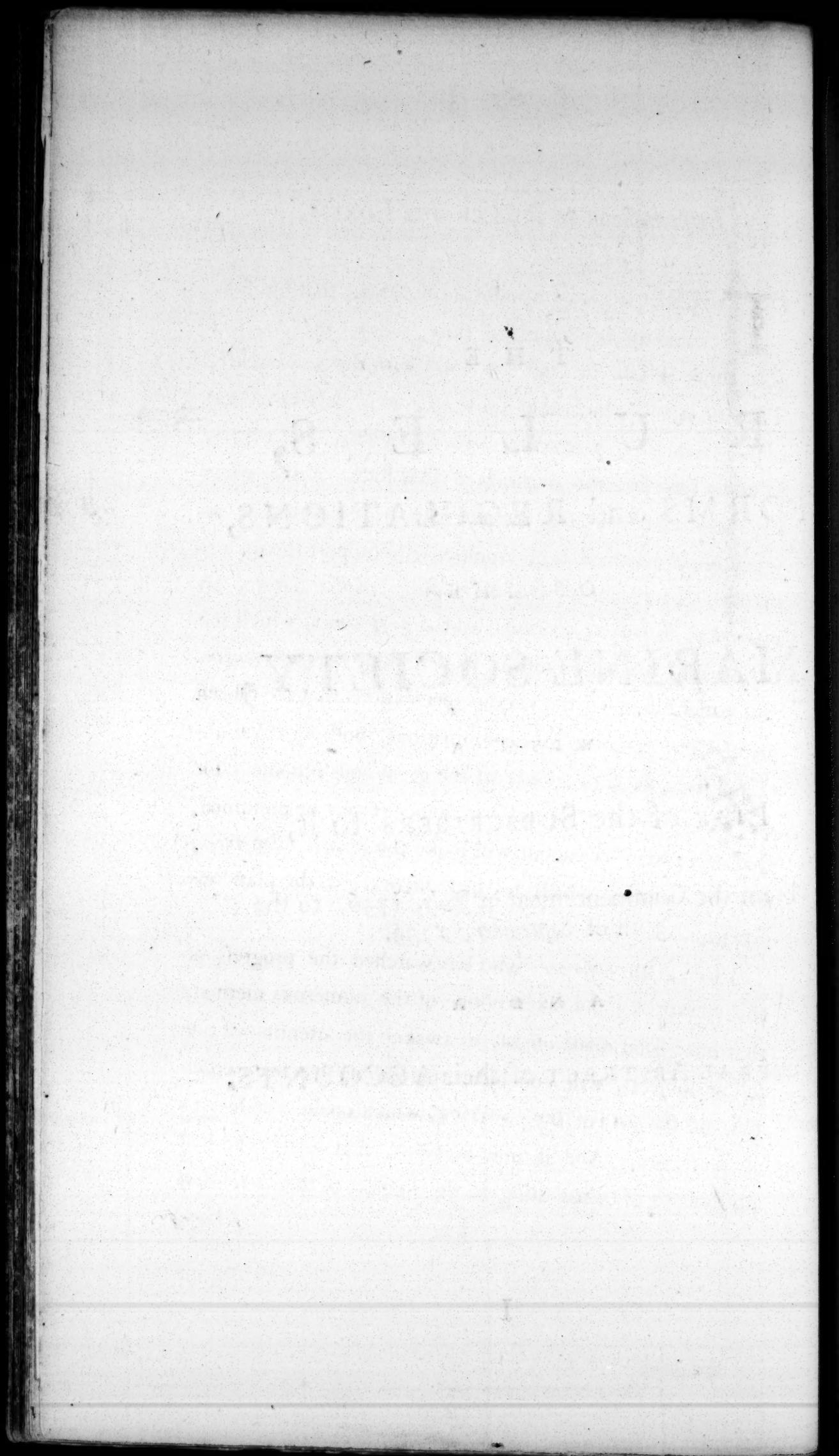
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G

THE
R U L E S,
FORMS and REGULATIONS,
OF THE
MARINE SOCIETY,

WITH A
LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS to it,
From the Commencement in *July, 1756*, to the
30th of *September, 1759*.

AND A
GENERAL ABSTRACT of their ACCOUNTS.



Introduction to RULES and FORMS.

HERE is hardly a political institution, that has subsisted for any length of time, where the *directors* of it think it safe to trust the world with the *whole truth*. The SOCIETY, which now *desires* to give a *succinct account* of their *methods of proceeding*, is in its *infancy*, and enjoys, in many respects, the *simplicity* of that state. Great pains have been taken, to bring the *plan* into the *present order*; as many *honest arts* have been employed, to support the undertaking. The affair is of a fluctuating *complex* nature, an *attempt* to do that in *miniature*, and as a *specimen*, which the nation has anxiously wished to see done at *full length*. But notwithstanding the various speculations that have been formed, by people of all denominations, nothing is yet accomplished, so as to answer all the great ends proposed, for this part of the *national welfare*; hence it may be presumed, that every man of candor will make the *greater allowances*, for the *defects*, which he may discover, in the *plan* before us.

THE *curious observer*, who has watched the progress of this enterprize, and taken notice of the numerous methods that have been made use of, to awaken the attention of our fellow-subjects, will conclude, that *nothing* has been omitted, on the part of the SOCIETY, which could conduce to its prosperity. And it may be *hoped*, that many who had no thought of contributing to the support of this *benevolent*

scheme, will be influenced, even by this consideration, abstracted from the great *utility* of the undertaking. When they observe with how much *zeal* a noble and useful design is carried on, they will be inspired with sentiments, which all the *powers of rhetoric* could not otherwise have produced.

ORDER is the word we use to express that *great law*, by which the ALMIGHTY governs both the material and intellectual world. But as the *naked eye* cannot take in a millionth part of the real dimensions of the sun; so neither can any *powers* of the *human soul* form adequate ideas of that perfect rule, by which every part of nature performs its due course. Gentleness in manners, joined to a true sense of the *rights* of mankind, constitute a great part of the *idea* of a *civilized government*. But agreeably to the love of ORDER, *forms of business* are also essential; these render that familiar to the *lowest* capacity, which the *highest* could not manage without; and the same rule of conduct which supports a whole *commonwealth*, must support the parts of which it is composed, be they more or less considerable than the subject before us. — To make *rules* is to little purpose, if they are not duly observed. A sense of *honor* and *duty* goes but a little way with the major part of mankind; and *neglect* or *indolence*, strictly speaking, mean the same thing, as *breach of duty*: and he who undertakes what he *will not*, or he who promises what he *cannot* perform, are both of them guilty, though not in an equal degree. Such is the *weakness*, and such the *wickedness* of mankind, that the *executive* part of government never keeps exact pace with the *legis-*

legislative. Hence it arises, that the law which is best contrived to *execute itself*, though in its nature inferior to others, is in fact the *best*. But it is not always within the compass of human wisdom to contrive such laws ; and every *legislator* must suppose, that the *hope of reward*, and the *fear of punishment*, will operate upon the *inferior officer*, and engage him to do his duty.

LABOR and *integrity*, joined to *common sense*, go farther in the business of the world, than quick and volatile parts ; but the faculty of *memory* is also very requisite. Even the sight of *sensible objects*, which are connected with some particular duty, does not always so strike a careless *inattentive* man, as to put him upon the *performance* of his duty. *Repetition* and *reflection* are the surest means of assisting *this faculty* ; and a habit of these will, in some degree, supply a *defect in nature*.

IT is an excellent rule, left us by an eminent statesman, *never to put off till to-morrow, what we can do to-day* : this admits of some latitude in the construction ; or very few of us can stand acquitted. At the same time I am persuaded, that *procrastination* has made more *beggars* ; *spoiled* more *good projects* for the welfare of mankind ; and *ruined* more *souls*, than all the crimes committed since the first transgression of the *divine commandment*.

IT is likewise, with *temporal concerns*, as with *spiritual* ; if we do not examine our *instructions* sometimes, we shall probably go *too fast*, or *too slow*. A long habit of business, joined to *good parts*, and a *strong memory*, may render this unnecessary ; but it is a very common thing, to see men of abilities

abilities unacquainted with the *forms* of the business of their OFFICE ; which is sometimes owing to the want of a PROPER COLLECTION OF RULES, and more frequently to their not *observing* them. This inconvenience, with relation to the MARINE SOCIETY, is endeavored to be prevented, by the following *regulations*. At the same time the SOCIETY purposes to preserve a *memorial* of the methods of their proceeding, which are submitted to the improvement of *future times*, if such a SOCIETY should be necessary.

To these *general* reflections, which are intended to be of *some use*, we must add a *particular* one ; which is, that if any repetitions are found in these *rules*, &c. as this is considered as a *detached piece*, it could not be avoided.

Rules;

Rules, Forms and Regulations, of the Marine Society.

IT is unnecessary to relate minute circumstances, previous to the publication of the following advertisement ; let it suffice, that it was very soon thought necessary, and that it speaks for itself.

A.

Advertisement to the Public.

I. **A**S the MARINE SOCIETY is become so great an object of British generosity, the committee for executing the business of it, are determined, on their part, to act with the greatest frugality and œconomy, in the application of the money they receive.

II. To prevent inconveniences, on account of the artifices made use of by *boys*, to conceal their being apprentices, which may put the SOCIETY to a useless expence and trouble, notice is hereby given to the PUBLIC, that boys will *certainly be discharged* as soon as it is discovered they are *apprentices*, and will be turned out of the ship they are on board of, with shame, in the presence of all the other boys, for having imposed on this SOCIETY.

III. No *boy* can be received, who is confessedly an *apprentice*, unless the *indentures* on both sides be delivered with the boy, by mutual consent, to the secretary of the SOCIETY.

IV.

IV. For greater security, all persons whose *children or apprentices are missing*, are desired to view the boys, whilst they are clothing at the SOCIETY's office over the *Royal Exchange*, between the hours of *ten and two* every *Thursday*.

V. In order to prevent abuses, as much as possible, if any master or mistress apprehend that their apprentice, who is missing, has been clothed by the society, and sent on board of any ship, the secretary being applied to, will inspect the *society's books*, and give such persons all due satisfaction.

VI. The committee acquaints all persons, who desire to recommend proper objects to the care of the society, that no boys will be accepted of by them, to be clothed for the use of *HIS MAJESTY's ships*, unless they are *stout* and well made, and the nearer to manhood the better, as they will be *rated* the sooner, to receive wages for themselves as *ordinary seamen*; they will also be the more acceptable to the *sea service*. But, unless there are particular reasons, of which the SOCIETY leave themselves the judges, no boy under *four feet four inches in stature*, will be accepted by them; their design being to promote the interest of the service, as well as the cause of *charity*, and to make a quick succession of *recruits*.

N. B. To the above article, it is necessary to subjoin, that an institution founded so deeply on principles of the warmest charity, and benevolence, can hardly be conducted in such a manner, but that it will sometimes appear to lose sight of policy; and there are cases, in which it is difficult to adhere to any certain rule: but it should be remembered by all persons who

who offer children, that it is idle to imagine, there is any charity in sending urchins to sea, before they can well keep themselves clean: much less is it good policy to send any boys who do not promise to become stout and active men.

VII. IT is recommended to all persons desirous of relieving parishes, or indigent parents, from the burden of idle or useless boys; or to provide for such, whose *inclinations* lead them to *try their fortune* at sea; that before they send such boys to the SOCIETY, they first obtain the consent of the parents of such boys.

LASTLY, This society, though zealous of the *public welfare*, and *affiduous* in promoting the interest of the sea service, is also tender to the *industrious poor*, and resolved not to infringe on the liberty of the subject. Being also persuaded that *volunteers* will be most likely to serve their KING and COUNTRY with *diligence* and *fidelity*, therefore they hope, that the parents, or friends of these boys, will consult their genius and disposition; and they may be assured, that the boys will be patronized by this SOCIETY; that they will be properly recommended to HIS MAJESTY's officers; that they will meet with all the encouragement which the sea service affords, in a time of war; and particularly, that they are entitled to prize-money, the same as men.

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT was also thought necessary upon a *particular* occasion; which, as it explains itself, nothing need be said of it, except that the SOCIETY is always singularly attentive to do every act of justice and humanity.

B.

ADVERTISMENT.

WHEREAS several *boys* have been sent up to this SOCIETY by the *church-wardens* and *overseers* of parishes, from distant counties as well as the neighborhood of *London*. And whereas some of the said *boys*, when they have been presented to the *committee* of the said SOCIETY, have persisted in declaring that they were sent against their will, and without their consent; the SOCIETY have thought proper to return such *boys* to their respective places of settlement.

Whereas the public has been also already informed, that it is no ways agreeable to the nature of this institution, to use any means of persuasion contrary to the *inclinations* of children, the *intentions* of parents, or the *consent* of masters. — Therefore the SOCIETY think themselves obliged to give notice in this public manner, and to request that no parish-officer, parent or master whatsoever, do send to the said SOCIETY any *boys*, but such as are *desirous* to try their fortunes at sea, and that the same be signified to the *secretary* of the SOCIETY, with the *names* of the *boys*, that it may be truly known, whether they are capricious, and do not know their own minds; or really are not of a turn of mind for such an employment, which requires a *brisk* and *active* *genius*, such *boys* only can be expected to turn out *intrepid mariners*.

AND

AND further, where boys incline to go to sea, and their parents or masters are desirous they should go, such boys must be stout and well made, and have no disorders upon them further than the *itch*, or such like distemper, as can be cured in *ten* or *fifteen* days by the SOCIETY; for boys who are *weakly*, or with any *chronical* distemper, are not proper subjects to be received on board the KING's ships.

AND whereas a *certain number of boys*, and no more, are received on board the KING's ships, as servants to the captains and the other officers; it is hereby requested of all gentlemen, parish-officers, and others, particularly in the country, that, whenever they have boys under the above description, they will acquaint Mr. *John Stephens*, *secretary* to the said SOCIETY, with the *names, stature, and condition of such boys*, and he will return them an answer immediately, that as many of such boys as can be received, may be sent from any part of the *three kingdoms*; and the MARINE SOCIETY will be careful to discharge their duty to all such young persons, as well as their fellow-subjects in general. By this means a number of boys may be provided for, in the most proper and regular manner, to the great advantage of the boys themselves, as well as the community in general.

WHEN boys are discharged from their apprenticeships, it is desired that the master, mistress, parent or friends of such apprentices, will send up their indentures to the said secretary of the *society* to be cancelled.

LETTERS may be directed to Mr. *John Stephens*, *secretary*, or Mr. *John Franklin* accomptant and assistant-secretary

ry to the MARINE SOCIETY, at their accompting-house, opposite the South-sea-house, Bishopsgate-street.

By order of the committee,

John Stephens, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY not only publishes these advertisements occasionally, but they paste up, IN LARGE CHARACTERS, the NOTICE of this *bounty of clothing for the men*, at such time, and in such manner as the regulating captains, and others HIS MAJESTY'S SEA-OFFICERS, recommend and approve.

THEY also publish the following short notice, in the news-papers, as an advertisement, specifying the *stature* of the *boys* who are fit to be received ; and the *number* wanting.

C.

THREE is now wanting stout boys, as servants, on board HIS MAJESTY's ships of war, fitting out at *Portsmouth*, and other ports.

THEY will be handsomely provided with clothing and bedding, and well recommended to the care of HIS MAJESTY's officers, by the MARINE SOCIETY.

THEY are also entitled to prize-money the same as men.

No boy, under four feet four inches, will be accepted, unless he has a father on board the ship he is to serve in, or is

is in other circumstances which may render him a proper object, of which the SOCIETY leave themselves the judges.

APPLICATION may be made at the SOCIETY's office, over the *Royal-Exchange*, every *Thursday*, from *eleven to two*; or at Mr. *John Stephens*'s, the secretary of the SOCIETY, in Prince's-street, near the Bank; or to Mr. *John Franklin*, the SOCIETY's *accompant*, and *assistant-secretary*, at their accompting-house in Bishopsgate-street, opposite the South-sea-house, on any morning from *nine till one o'clock*.

N. B. SOMETIMES a list of the clothing is added.

THEY have also occasionally pasted up papers in the streets as follows :

D.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all STOUT LADS and BOYS, who incline to go on board HIS MAJESTY's ships, as *servants*, with a view to learn the *duty of a seaman*, and are, upon examination, approved by the MARINE SOCIETY, shall be handsomely *clothed* and provided with *bedding*, and their charges borne down to the ports where HIS MAJESTY's ships lye, with all other proper encouragement. And if, in the mean while, any are in distress for want of the *necessaries of life*, the same shall be provided for them, in the most satisfactory manner, at the SOCIETY's house, under the care of Mr. *Fluyd*, in Grub-street.

THEY may apply to Mr. *John Stephens*, secretary to the SOCIETY, in Prince's-street, near the Bank; or to Mr.

John

John Franklin, accomptant and assistant-secretary, at the SOCIETY's accompting-house, in Bishopsgate-street, opposite the South-sea-house, on any day, from *nine* in the morning till *one*; or at the MARINE SOCIETY's office, over the Royal-Exchange, (where the clothes are given,) every *Thursday morning*.

N. B. All lads and boys have prize-money allowed them, the same as men.

THE SEVERAL OFFICERS of the SOCIETY, &c. and their respective duties also.

THE *general court*.

THE *quarterly court*.

THE *committee*.

THE *order of proceeding in business* at the committee.

THE *sub-committee*.

THE *books used by the SOCIETY*.

THE *bounty of clothing to men and boys*

WITH the other particulars relating thereto, are as follows:

I. *The CHAIRMAN.*

Rt. Hon. ROBERT LORD ROMNEY, *LL. D. F. R. S.*

II. *The DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN.*

Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD GLYN, Lord-Mayor.

Sir CAHRSLES ASGILL.

Sir ROBERT LADBROKE.

Hon. HUME-CAMPBELL, Lord Register of *Scotland*.

Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart.

Sir

Sir JOSEPH HANKEY.

ROBERT NETTLETON, Esq;

THOMAS WALKER, Esq;

IN the absence of all these, the *treasurer*, and in *his absence*, the oldest member, or he that is most conversant with the business, is desired to take the chair. A *quarter past twelve* is the time appointed for taking the chair.

III. *The TREASURER.*

JOHN THORNTON, Esq;

HE hath the sole power of drawing on the *Bankers* (in whose hands the SOCIETY's cash is deposited) for payment of the drafts made on him, which drafts are signed by at least *three* members of the *committee*, in a *copper-plate form*, of which a duplicate is kept.—For all sums exceeding *twenty* pounds, *receipts* for them are taken in the presence of the *committee*, the party attending to receive his money. But when several small sums are due, a draft for the amount of them is given on the *treasurer*, made payable to the *secretary*, specifying the particular sums on the back, and the *secretary* produces *receipts* in the *receipt-book* for the same in *fourteen* days, which are then compared and checked.

No draft is made on the *treasurer* without an *order*, which is entered in the *minutes*.

IV. *The SURGEON.*

MR. JAMES the *surgeon* also attends from motives of *humanity*, and gives his opinion in all cases that require it.

N. B.

N. B. As the men are accepted by the regulating captains, they are examined by a surgeon of the navy; and such as are diseased are sent to the hospital-ship, to be cured at the King's charge; as the boys are cured at the expence of the SOCIETY.

V. The APOTHECARY.

MR. HASKY, who examines the state of the health of the boys, and dispenses such medicines as are proper, at the cheapest rates, and is remarkably diligent in his attendance and care.

VI. The SECRETARY. His instructions and duty I

VII. The ACCOMPTANT and ASSISTANT-SECRE-

TARY, *Ditto* K

VIII. The PROVEDITOR OF THE BOYS, *Ditto* L

IX. The CONDUCTOR OF THE BOYS, *Ditto*. M

X. The SOCIETY'S AGENT at *Portsmouth*, *Ditto* N

XI. The FIFE-MASTER, *Ditto*. O

XII. The PORTER who attends the SOCIETY'S office.

XIII. The GENERAL COURT.

THIS is held every first *Thursday* in *July*, at which the accounts are produced, and the several officers chosen by ballot.

XIV. The QUARTERLY COURT.

THIS is held the first *Thursday* in *January*, in *April*, in *July*, and *October*; at which times the *accounts of receipts and disbursements* are laid before the subscribers, who are also acquainted with the number of men and boys fitted out,

but, and likewise with the several improvements made in the plan, and an abstract of the account is ordered to be published.

XV. *The GENERAL COMMITTEE.*

THIS meets every *Thursday*, at the Seamen's office, over the Royal-Exchange, at *twelve o'clock*, and continues to sit, generally, till *three o'clock*. Such books, relating to the SOCIETY, as may probably be required, are brought and lye on the table, and are open to the inspection, not only of every *member of the committee*, but also of every *subscriber* who pleases to attend.

IF any new regulations are thought necessary, from time to time, they are accordingly made; but all *proposals for alterations or improvements*, are referred to the *next meeting*; and nothing material is done without the resolution being confirmed.

E.

Order of proceeding in Business at the GENERAL COMMITTEE,

1. **N**AVY-OFFICERS, with their men, appear before the regulating captain and the committee.
2. To compare and check the secretary's book of the entry of men, with the flopman's account of clothing delivered.
3. LAST week's minutes read, and confirmed or rejected.

L

4. **SUB-**

4. SUB-COMMITTEE ditto, if any.
5. LETTERS received since last meeting read by the secretary.
6. LETTERS answered, and others wrote since last meeting read by ditto.
7. WHAT subscriptions have been received within the week, including last *Thursday*, and the amount thereof, reported by ditto.
8. ANY gentleman any thing to propose, or to inform the SOCIETY of.
9. IF any body attends without.
10. ACCOUNTS for payment reported by the secretary.
11. DRAFTS to be made on the treasurer signed by three members for payment.
12. WHAT number of boys were clothed last *Thursday*, and the following days, reported from the chair, and the cost thereof.
13. LIST of boys required by his majesty's officers reported by ditto.
14. AN account of the number of boys collected towards supplying such demand, and to what ships they are proposed to be assigned, read by ditto.
15. THE boys who are clothed viewed.
16. INSTRUCTIONS to the boys read by the secretary, and the boys immediately delivered to the care of the conductor, to be conveyed on board their respective ships.

XVI. *The Sub-committee.*

THIS meets on any day they think necessary, at the SOCIETY's accompting-house, where any two of the *general committee*, together with the *secretary* or *acomptant*, may transact any business that is urgent, or consult with regard to the making of any regulations; but these last must be confirmed by the *committee*.

XVII. *The Books used by the Society.*N° 1. *The foul Entry-book of men.*

THIS is a *portable-book*, in which is inserted the *date*, *number*, *name*, *age*, and *stature* of the *men*, as they enter, and are clothed, either on shore, or in the *tenders*.

MARKS are made, in a column over-against the names of the men who are clothed, as follows;

L. V. Signifying able-bodied landmen volunteers.

O. V. ——— ordinary seamen volunteers.

P. ——— prest men.

F. ——— distressed men returned from prisons in France.

C. ——— sent by *civil magistrates*.

N° 2. *The fair Entry-book of men (a).*

THIS is a fair transcript of N° 1. with an additional column for the N° of each man.

L 2

N°

(a) All the fair books are small folios.

Nº 3. *The foul Entry-book of boys.*

IN this is inserted the *date* when entered, the *names, ages, and stature* of the boys, and if *fatherless*, with occasional observations, relating to their situation, as taken at the SOCIETY's office on Thursdays.

Nº 4. *The fair Entry-book of boys.*

Is a fair transcript of No. 3. with an additional column for the Nº of each boy.

N. B. A TITLE is made, over the names of the boys, of the name of the ship, and also of the captain, to which they are sent, when they are assigned to particular captains, as is generally the case. (a)

Nº 5. *The list of Subscribers.*

THIS book contains the *names* of the subscribers, the *sums* subscribed, and the *dates* when; with a column for the *initial letters* of the name of the *bankers*, into whose hands the respective sums are paid. N. B. The money, which is received at the *committee*, or otherwise is immediately paid into the hands of one of the *Bankers*.

STARS are prefixed thus * to the names of those who are elected of the *committee*.

Nº 6. *The Receipt-book.*

IN this is taken all receipts for payments made.

Nº 7.

(a) N. B. THE men were entered in the SOCIETY's books in the same manner, for particular ships, till the lords of the admiralty found it most convenient to send them all on board the TENDERS.

N° 7. *The Copy-book of drafts.*

THIS contains blank copper-plate drafts on the Treasurer, which are filled up, and signed by three Members, the draft being cut out, a duplicate thereof remains.

N° 8. *The Copy-book of accounts.*

IN which are entered regularly.

ALL the slopman's accounts of clothing.

ALL disbursements for maintaining the boys.

THE expence of curing those who are sick.

THE charge of attending them to the ports.

THE rent of the committee-room for the society.

RENTS of office and compting-house.

THE secretary's salary.

THE accomptant and assistant secretary's salary.

THE porter's salary.

THE charge of the fifers, and all other contingent expences.

Most of these accounts are delivered in weekly, and none are omitted to be collected, and copied fair in the copy-book of accounts, and are paid off every quarter.

N° 9. *The foul Minute-book.*

IN this, minutes are made of the *orders, resolutions, reports, orders for payment*, and all other business which passes at the committee, and read over before the committee breaks up.

N° 10. *The fair Minute-book.*

IN which the minutes from the foul minute-book, are copied fair.

N° 11.

Nº 11. *The Register-book of men.*

THIS is an *alphabetical list of men*, calculated to be examined occasionally, to prevent, as much as possible, all abuses by the *same men* applying for *clothing* more than once.

Nº 12. *The Register-book of boys.*

THIS is an *alphabetical list*, to answer the above purpose, with respect to *boys*, and also for the more expeditiously tracing out any boy who may be enquired after, and giving all due satisfaction to those, who make the enquiry.

Nº 13. *The Invoice-book.*

THIS is a *copy-book* of the accounts of the *kerseys, half-thicks, &c.* received from the manufacturer in *Yorkshire*, in which are entered the *dates* when they are received home; and against every bale is the *date* when delivered to the *flop-man*, and the value of the same.

Nº 14. *The Journal.*

In this, all *receipts of cash* from the banker's books; *accounts from the copy-book*; *invoice-book*; and *all other disbursements*, are *journalized*, in the *Italian* method of merchants accounts.

Nº 15. *The Leidger.*

In this book among others are distinct accounts opened, for
CLOTHING for men.

CLOTHING and bedding for lads and boys.

CONTINGENT charges.

N. B. In these are included the charge for maintaining the boys, for curing those that are sick, for conveying and attending them to the ports, teaching them the fife, salaries, stationaries, &c.

KERSEY's and HALF-thicks.

THE treasurer's account with the SOCIETY.
in which he is DEBITED for all the SUBSCRIPTIONS, and
CREDITED for all the drafts on him.

THE Slopmen's accounts, respectively.

N° 16. *The Copy-book of letters.*

IN this are copied, regularly, all letters wrote, relating to the business of the SOCIETY. Also the date when, and the person to whom the *printed form of a letter*, P and Q relating to boys, &c. is sent.

N° 17. *The Receipt-book of boys.*

IN this book there is a *form of a printed receipt*, which every officer, under the rank of a CAPTAIN, signs for the boys he takes with him; in order that the SOCIETY may be satisfied, that the boys are committed to the care of *proper persons*. Also, as a *further security* to the SOCIETY, that no abuses may prevail, and that the boys shall have all possible chance of being well taken care of, the *captain* is acquainted by the *printed form*, P that *such boys* are taken, by *such officer*, for *his ship*. And if any boy is delivered to any person unknown, a *responsible person* is bound, that a letter shall be produced from the *commanding officer*, that the boy is delivered on board, or the *responsible person* pays for the *clothing*. And warrant-officers are desired to *show their warrant* when they request boys.

N°

Nº 18. *The Apothecary's book.*

WHICH contains a list of the boys under the APOTHECARIES inspection, with four columns, viz. for their age, stature, disorders, and time when cured.

Nº 19. *The Agenda-book.*

THIS contains all occurrences and memorandums which do not properly belong to any other book; but particularly, a general state of the servants desired by the officers of his majesty's ships, respectively. Also in this book are entered the heads of the business of the day, to be laid before the chair, that no article be omitted to be duly considered, also the secretary's report of the number of men and boys clothed the week before, and the cost thereof, with the list of boys required, and for what ships, and the amount of the subscriptions received.

ON the one side of this book are several columns, viz. for the date when servants are desired;—the ship's name;—captain's name;—ship where lying;—when will be ready to receive her servants;—for what officer.

ON the other side are columns, viz. for the date when boys are sent;—for the number of boys sent at different times;—to whom given in charge as conductor.

IN this book is also a state of the account of the number of the beddings, and part of the sets of clothings, (over and above what the boys have on their backs,) as mentioned in the instruction N. to the SOCIETY's agent at Portsmouth. On one side are columns, viz. for the dates when sent;—number of clothings sent.—

ON

ON the other side of the same book are columns, viz. for the date when boys are sent; — for the number of boys sent; — for the dates of the receipts of boys, as delivered on board, at the ports, by the CONDUCTOR of the boys.

N. B. The last serves as a check, being taken from the real receipts.

N. B. If a sufficient number of boys cannot be provided within a reasonable time to answer every demand, then a proportionable number is sent to each ship, having the greatest regard to those ships which are nearest the time of sailing.

XVIII. OF THE BOUNTY OF CLOTHINGS TO MEN.

WHEN the king gave no bounty to *landmen*, as was the case at the time this SOCIETY was first established, they then presented the men with double clothing, to the amount of above three pounds (a). It is not to be conceived with what

(a) *Former list of men's clothing consisted of,*

- 1 Leather cap.
- 2 Worsted caps.
- 3 Handkerchiefs.
- 3 7-8ths check shirts.
- 1 Striped flannel waistcoat.
- 1 Brown kersey jacket. — N. B. *This came to sixpence less than blue*
- 1 White kersey waistcoat.
- 1 Pair drawers of brown half-thick.
- 1 Settee-waistcoat. — N. B. *of blue duffl, lined with a thin white flannel, and lappell'd.*
- 1 Pair Russia-drab-breeches.
- 2 Pair check drawers.

what pleasure and to what advantage the soberer part of these men received this clothing, which in quality was so much beyond what *they* could have provided it for, any thing near the same money, if they had been able to buy it. But when the *royal bounty* of *thirty shillings*, was extended to *ordinary seamen* and *landmen*, it was then thought proper to give only as follows, which is the same as still continues.

F.

LIST OF MEN'S CLOTHING.

- 1 *Felt hat.*
- 2 *Worsted-caps.*
- 1 *Blue kersey jacket with blue horn buttons.*
- 1 *Blue half-thick waistcoat, ditto.*
- 1 *Pair ditto, drawers.*
- 1 *Pair*
- 2 *Pair of yarn hose.*
- 1 *Pair worsted, ditto.*
- 2 *Pair shoes.*
- 2 *Pair pett-duck-trousers.*
- 2 *Hessen frocks.*
- 1 *Ticken-mattress.*
- 1 *Ditto, pillow.*
- 1 *Blanket.*
- 1 *Coverlet.*
- 1 *Pair of Buckles.*
- 1 *Pair of Buttons.*
- 1 *Paper of thread, worsted, and needles.*
- 1 *Knife.*

- 1 Pair of breeches, *Russia-drab.*
- 1 Pair of canvas-trousers.
- 2 Pair of yarn-hose.
- 1 Pair of shoes.
- 2 Handkerchiefs.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ check-shirts.
- 1 Knife.
- 1 Pair of buckles.
- 1 Pair of buttons.
- 1 New Testament.
- 1 Seaman's Monitor, and
1 Christian Knowledge } bound together.
- 1 Paper, containing 7 needles, 2 ounces of thread, and five
balls of worsted (b).
- 1 Havre-sack.

Of all this a *printed list* is given to every man, that he
may see what he is to have.

IT must be obvious, that the SOCIETY were induced to
make this *regulation*: as it might be a means of their con-
tinuing their munificence so much the *longer*: and *extending*
it the further, not only to *all volunteers*, who might enter

(b) A true seaman will be in a whole garment, though it be laced over the
seams with bits of sailcloth and packthread; and to encourage these men to do
themselves justice, these materials are given them.

with a view to it, but also to *all* such as they should find in distress (c).

THE men are viewed by the secretary of the SOCIETY, either by himself, or with some other member of the SOCIETY, on board the tenders, once in a week, or oftner, at the time and in the manner most agreeable to the regulating captains, who, being also members of the SOCIETY, are interested for the benefit of the King's service, as well as for the honor of the SOCIETY, that the *clothings* be good, and given only to such persons as are *really in need* of them.

AFTER the men are viewed, the *slopmen* are ordered to go on board, and take account of the stature of the men and sizes, and accordingly their *clothings* are put into *Havre-sacks*, agreeable to the printed list which is put into each, and the name of the man marked on each respective bag.

(c) *The former method of giving the clothing to such as were volunteers, and were sent down to their respective ships at Portsmouth, was by an order directed to the SOCIETY's agent, which order was delivered directly into the hands of the men, viz.*

To Mr. _____ at Portsmouth.
 S I R,
 PLEASE to deliver to _____ aged _____ years,
 or to the order of his commanding officer, the clothing
 given him by the MARINE SOCIETY; he having been en-
 tered with the regulating captains here, to serve on board his
 MAJESTY's ship _____ the said commanding
 officer witnessing this, as a *certificate* of the said
 being actually on board the said ship.
 Witness _____

In Trusts
MS N°

bag. Since the *society's* cash has run low, they have clothed only a small number of men, the most ragged and filthy, of which the *regulating captains* are left to judge, and by the humane and judicious conduct of these captains (*d*) no jealousy is created, nor any *evil* follows the *good* which has been done. The clothings are not delivered to the men till they arrive on board the *guard ship* at the *Nore*, where the commanding officer receives them from the commander of the *tender*, and distributes them to the persons who have been considered as most in distress.

XIX. THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS OF MEN TO WHOM THE BOUNTY IS GI- VEN viz.

1st. It has been the custom, till lately, to give it to *all landmen volunteers, who required them as a condition.*

2dly, *To men guilty of petty crimes and misdemeanors, and sent on board the tenders by civil magistrates, being in distressed circumstances.*

3dly, *To such PREST MEN as are in extreme necessity, and in a filthy condition (*e*).*

4thly,

(*d*) Captain *Henry Dyve*, and Captain *Andrew Cockburn*.

(*e*) By the great care of the **LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY**, the men are sent down the river in *tenders*, a few at a time, as they come in, not in great numbers as formerly; and accommodations are made on board an old twenty-gun ship to receive *prest men*, as well as to serve as an *hospitall-ship*. Thus the *mischief* which very close confinement always creates, is avoided, and *prest*ing becomes less pernicious in its consequences.

4thly, To such ABLE and ORDINARY seamen VOLUNTEERS, and others, as were lately come from prisons in FRANCE, and in DISTRESS.

HAVING mentioned to whom the SOCIETY have given clothing, it may be also necessary to insert the *different denominations of men*, to whom they *do not* give.

1st. SUCH men as have *money due to them for wages* in the merchants service.

N. B. *His majesty's regulating captains generally receive it, and give it to the men, that they may provide themselves with clothing.*

2d. SUCH as are rated *able*, and receive the *King's bounty as able seamen.*

N. B. *Except in the extraordinary case of those who were lately prisoners, just mentioned, and in filib, and cannot receive their bounty till mustered on board their proper ship, in which instance these are also relieved.*

3d. SUCH as have *good clothing already on their backs.*

N. B. *It must be known, if any man is possessed of any clothing which is not on his back, because he is obliged to bring it on board, or go to sea without it, and the officers who take men from merchant-ships, are necessarily impowered to receive what is due from the master.*

XX. OF THE BOUNTY OF CLOTHINGS
TO BOYS.

THE *quality, quantity, and kind*, have continued nearly the same ever since the first establishment of the SOCIETY.

G.

1 *Felt-hat, with a cockade, and quality-binding.*

2 *Worsted caps.*

1 *Blue kersey-jacket, with blue horn-buttons.*

1 *Waistcoat of blue half-thick, ditto.*

1 *Pair of drawers, ditto.*

1 *Pair of canvas-trousers.*

2 *Pair of yarn-hose.*

2 *Pair of shoes.*

2 *Handkerchiefs.*

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Check-shirts.*

1 *Ticken mattress.*

1 *Ditto pillow.*

1 *Blanket.*

1 *Coverlet.*

1 *Paper, containing 7 needles,*

5 *Balls of worsted,*

2 *Ounces of thread.*

1 *New testament.*

1 *Seaman's monitor,*

1 *Dr. Synge's christian knowledge,*

1 *Knife.*

1 *Pair*

2 Pair of buckles.

1 Pair of buttons.

1 Havre-sack.

OF all this a *printed list* is put in each boy's bag, or *Havre-sack*, that he may know what he ought to receive.

ALL the *boys* are clothed at the SOCIETY's warehouse, over the *Royal Exchange*; except upon extraordinary emergencies, the following order is sent to the *shopman*.

H.

Mr.

Marine-Society's office
of 175

P Lease to clothe the mentioned as
per margin, for his Majesty's Ship the
at

No boy is clothed, without being seen, and examined by the SOCIETY, or their *secretary*, as to his *age, stature, health, parentage*, and if he is an *apprentice, &c.*

SUCH boys as are newly come in, and found to be in health, not having been *washed and cleansed* before they come to the *office*, over the *Royal Exchange*, are there made clean with *water* and *towels* prepared for that purpose, before they are clothed.

IF boys have any good clothing, fit to be taken with them, it is sent down to the ports, (unless their parents are present and desire to have them) together with their *bundle* of that *part of their clothing*, which they do not carry on their backs, *viz.*

2 Shirts

2 Shirts.

- 1 Pair of *yarn stockings*.
- 1 Pair of *shoes*.
- 1 *Worsted cap*.
- 1 *Handkerchief*.
- 1 *Paper of worsted, thread and needles*.
- 1 *New testament*.
- 1 *Seaman's monitor, and christian knowledge, &c.*
- 1 *Havre-sack*.

THIS is carried along with them, when they go on board ships in the *Thames*, otherwise a supply is provided at *Portsmouth*, and delivered to each boy by the agent.

N. B. *The cast-off clothings are immediately disposed of as rags at the SOCIETY's warehouse over the Royal-Exchange.*

XXI. OF THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHINGS IN GENERAL.

IT is hardly credible, how quickly *boys in general* wear out clothes, as those who have children know well; but *such boys*, on board ships require an uncommon vigilance, to prevent their becoming a *disgrace to human society*.

As this clothing is to stand all weathers, it is a circumstance which *common sense*, as well as *humanity*, teaches us should be closely attended to; and no *reasonable expence* is spared to render it *proper* in its kind. It is a melancholy case when *men or boys suffer* in this way, in extreme cold weather, whether it arises from too great parsimony in public or private regulations, or from any other cause.

N

As

As it is the constant aim of the SOCIETY to preserve the health of the *men* and *boys*, whom they clothe, so far as it depends upon the *raiment* which they give; they are not contented with such manufactures as they find in the shops, but buy *kerseys* of the *manufacturer* in *Yorkshire*. These being well milled, and not stretched, make *pee-jackets*, that will last much longer, and resist weather much better, than the common sort of *pee-jackets*. (a) The color is now fixed to a *dark blue*, dyed with true *indigo*, which color stands the weather, which the *common logwood-dye* will not.

THE *waistcoats*, *breeches* or *drawers*, for the *men* and *boys*, are made of *half thicks* or *thin kerseys*, which the SOCIETY also provide directly from *Yorkshire*.

THE *buttons* are of *horn*, colored with *blue*; which, though cheap, look well. They have strong *brass wire shanks*, and are set upon *canvas*, the want of which in the common sort of *seamen's clothes*, occasions the buttons to break off very soon. A strip of *leather*, and also a *packthread*, are run through the shanks, by which they are held the stronger; as the one *relaxes* by being wet, the other *contracts*. Nothing that is made easy to the body, can be too strong for these *boys*, or indeed for the *men*.

CONSTANT charge is given, that the *stockings* be not too short in the feet, a fault which often happens in these coarse goods.

(a) As the Society have thought that the severity of the winter often proved destructive to seamen, they once gave *waistcoats* of *kerseys*, which are of greater substance, though otherwise less pliant, a circumstance well worth attending to, in winter cruizes in our climate, especially to men who have been long in the *East* or *West Indies*, or even the *Mediterranean*.

goods. The *shoes* are provided in *Northamptonshire*, under the direction of some gentlemen of the SOCIETY, whose estates are in that county, the best being generally made there.

IT has been a question, whether *trousers* should be given them or not, as not being essential to their welfare, and though considered as part of a seaman's dress, is really inconvenient, except in the simple duty of rigging a ship, and other work where pitch and tar are used ; but the SOCIETY has hitherto given way, to what seems to be a *vulgar error*.

XXII. SAMPLES OF THE CLOTHINGS AND BEDDINGS.

THE samples of the *clothings* and *beddings* are sealed and kept at the SOCIETY's office, to be inspected, as to *quality*, *size*, and *make*, that the *flopmen* may do their duty. For the greater convenience, *samples* of the *mens clothings* are also kept on board the *tenders* for examination.

XXIII. OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE OFFICERS, &c.

THE instructions to the several *officers* of the SOCIETY ; the letters addressed to the *captains*, requesting their *kindness* to, and *protection* of the *boys* ; the *advice* to the *men*, and *instructions* to the *boys*, are the subjects next in course. And here it is necessary to observe, that several circumstan-

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ces are mentioned relating to these regulations, which are not mentioned in any other place, as seeming most proper in the duty required of the several officers.

I.

Instructions to the SECRETARY, and his duty.

1. **Y**OU are sensible, that every *good man* must be attentive to his duty, as becomes an *accountable being*, and a member of the *community in general*. But you are to consider, likewise, what you owe to this **SOCIETY**, with regard to the *nature of their institution*, and the *pious and political principles* on which it is founded.

2. As the *labourer* is worthy of his *hire*, so is the *master* entitled to a strict performance of that *service* for which he *contracts*: and so far as the happiness of others depends on a punctual discharge of the particular duty appointed, in that proportion ought the *vigilance* and *attention* of a *faithful servant* to be.

3. You are hereby particularly instructed, to treat with all due respect those who have any connexions with the **SOCIETY**, and to give every one all the satisfaction they desire concerning it, with the invariable regard to truth and justice which is practised in the conduct of it. In every instance be *patient, circumspect, and active*.

4. FROM the nature of this undertaking, it must happen that some men will pretend to be proper objects of our *bounty*, who are not. The *regulating captains*, who are mem-

members of our SOCIETY, in conjunction with us, will determine all difficulties in regard to men, you have only to acquaint us when any such do arise.

5. SOME parents will also be desirous to send their children to sea, before they are of a proper age, or when they are of too tender a make; others will endeavor to prevent their children's going to sea, when they have an inclination, and it is fitting for them to go. And, notwithstanding all possible care, it will sometimes happen, that a boy will elude the vigilance of the SOCIETY, by persisting that his parents do consent he should go to sea, when they do not; or that he is no apprentice, though he really is one. — In these, and all other cases, you are to hear people with attention, and give them friendly answers, and inform the committee upon every difficult case; that all foundation for complaint may be removed. Above all things, you are to be careful, for the honor of the SOCIETY, not to violate the rights of any parent, or master. Take down in writing all complaints of this kind, with the names and abodes of persons, in order to make a report thereof to the committee; that immediate satisfaction may be given.

6. IN all cases that are urgent, you are immediately to acquaint any member of the SOCIETY, who usually attends the committee; in order that impartial justice may be done.

7. You are to keep such books as you are ordered, mentioned in the regulations of the SOCIETY, in your best and fairest hand-writing, the uses of which are particularly described in the said regulations. You are to take care, that no entry, which properly relates to these books, is omitted

omitted on any occasion, but a careful attention shewn to them, and to avoid as much as possible writing on loose papers, that which may be fairly wrote *into books* at once. You are also to see, that all our officers do their duty.

8. You are to take care that all *subscriptions* be paid into the bankers hands immediately: nothing can be drawn from thence, except by the *treasurer*.

9. You are to take care that all accounts relating to the SOCIETY be audited by at least one member of the committee, and that drafts be made on the *treasurer* for payment of the same signed by *three* members.

10. You are to see that all *petty accounts* of cash disbursed by you, are laid before the *committee* to be examined; and payment will be ordered.

11. You are to see that all accounts for payments be entered into the minute-book, as a material transaction of the day.

12. You are to open all letters you receive directed to you, as *secretary* of the SOCIETY, and to communicate the contents, as soon as possible, to the *sub-committee*. You are also to endorse them regularly, tie them up, and lay them before the *chairman* of the committee on *Thursdays*. But please to observe, that such letters as are directed to the *chairman*, or *committee*, must be delivered to him, or to the *committee* or *sub-committee*, as may be most convenient, *unopened*.

13. You are occasionally to order *bills of advertisement*, to be pasted up in public places, that it may be generally known that *clothings* are given by the SOCIETY, under the

con-

conditions to be mentioned.—And as stout *lads* and *boys* often appear before the *regulating captains*, who cannot be accepted as *men*, you are to accept them as *servants*, when they are wanted, and to inform them, that, as soon as they know the *duty of a seaman*, they will be rated for themselves, as *ordinary seamen*.

14. As *all officers in town*, who want servants, will apply to you, *in person*, or by *letter*; when you are satisfied that such officers are in the *King's service*, take down their *name*, *rank*, and *ship*, in the *agenda-book*, that the committee may judge, whether they can be supplied immediately, or must wait. You are to recommend to them, to endeavor, in the mean while, to procure for themselves all the *boys* they can, with assurance that the *SOCIETY* will clothe and fit them out, if they are approved of.

15. You are to advertise in the public papers when boys are wanted; and in that case, to write to the *magistrates* and *gentlemen* in the country, desiring them to send *idle* or *useless* boys, provided they are of the proper standard, *robust*, and fit for the sea: also to speak to *gentlemen in town*, who are so situated as to have opportunities of collecting boys, or communicating to *others* the good intentions of the *SOCIETY*; and to do whatever else is necessary for the encouraging of proper subjects to serve the *King*.

16. You are to examine the *flops* very carefully, that they may be kept up to the samples delivered to the *SOCIETY*, and to see to the *quality* of the *kerseys*, and the *make* of the *jackets*; that the *buttons* are put on as directed, and what else belongs to the other parts of the clothing be properly

properly performed, that no *imposition* may arise for want of attention.

17. THOUGH the particular parts of your province are distinctly assigned, yet as the duty of the *accountant* and *assistant secretary* is, in a great measure, connected with yours, you are mutually to assist each other, that the SOCIETY may not be injured, or the intention of the subscribers defeated in the minutest point.

18. As the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY have been pleased to make a general order, in favor of the SOCIETY, directed to the captains, *viz.* "That, whereas the MARINE SOCIETY are at a considerable expence in procuring boys for servants in His Majesty's ships; you are required, whenever any of them desert from the ship under your command, to give an account to the secretary for the MARINE SOCIETY in *London*, with such particulars relating to them as shall occur, in order to have them apprehended;" therefore, you are to show all possible attention to any intelligence of this sort which you may receive from them, informing them at the same time, agreeably to our LETTER Q. that the SOCIETY will be always ready, upon due notice, to give them the utmost satisfaction, with respect to such boys as prove to be *apprentices*, or otherwise *incapable* of service; and to consult their *pleasure* and *convenience* in every other circumstance that may occur.

19. You are to make report of every thing that offers for the good of the SOCIETY; also to *read these instructions* occasionally, in order to refresh your memory, always recollecting, that the nature of this business requires particular

lar care and circumspection. If you put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day: — or if you attempt to do two things at a time, you will not find it practicable to discharge the duties of your office in a proper manner. We are,

S I R.

Your very sincere Friends,

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by committee of the Marine Society.

K.

*Instructions to the ACCOMPTANT and ASSIST-
ANT-SECRETARY, and his duty.*

1. **W**ITH regard to the occasional duties of your office, and the principles on which you engage to serve our SOCIETY, you are to observe the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of *instructions to the SECRETARY of the society* annexed, to which you are to show the same attention as if they were directed to yourself.

O

2. You

2. You are to keep in the best and fairest of your handwriting, the SOCIETY's books; the uses of which are particularly described in the *regulations* of the SOCIETY.

3. You are to write all *letters* that shall be directed by the committee, or required to be written in the course of business.

4. WHEN boys are sent to the *Nore*, you are to inform the *captain*, or *commanding officer* of the ship, to whose care they are assigned; on board of what *boat* or *tender* these boys go, and take care their *beddings* be sent with them; sending a *list of the boys* by the boat which conveys them. At the same time you are to intreat the *captain*, or the officer who commands the ship, to see that the boys be supplied with *Hammocoes*, in order that they may immediately use the beds which they carry with them. Take care that no inconvenience arise for want of *due intelligence* being given to the proper persons, in all these cases.

5. You are occasionally to attend the waggoner in *Southwark*; to see that he performs his duty, in conveying the *clothings* and *beddings* punctually to *Portsmouth*: and for this purpose you are to take *printed receipts* of him, for the said *clothings* and *beddings*.

6. You are to go every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* mornings, and at such other times as shall be required, to our *provostor's* in *Grub-street*, in order to see what number of boys are collected, and if any of them are sick, or unfit to be sent on board ship; and also to take down their *names*, *ages*, *places of abode*, if they are *friendless* or not; and particularly to enquire whether they are *apprentices*, and if their *parents* consent to their going to sea; and if they are

sup.

supplied at *every meal*, according to the *particulars* agreed, of which he is ordered to give you satisfaction.

7. You are to acquaint any member of the committee; when he desires it, with the state of the boys; what numbers there are; how many are demanded for the *service*; what numbers the SOCIETY expects from the *country*, also from *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin*; and whatever else may conduce to the *interest* of the SOCIETY, the *welfare* of the boys, and the *conveniency* of the *masters* they are to serve.

8. You are to attend the boys again on *Thursdays*, in the *morning*; — to call them over; — to make what addition there is to the list of the *Tuesday* before; — to examine if the *clothing* be good and agreeable to the *samples*, and well made; — if the boys are all inspected by the *apothecary*; — and to make a report accordingly to the committee.

9. You are diligently to attend the *tenders* once a week, or oftner, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to the *regulating captains*, in order to *see* the men who are recommended, by them, to be clothed; and you are to desire the favor of the said *regulating captains*, to inform you of the *distinctions* of men, agreeably to the description of the use of the *entry-book* of men.

10. You are also to attend occasionally at the *fitting* or *clothing* of the *men*, and to take care the *slopman* discharges his duty in every respect.

11. You are to go constantly *once*, or if required, *twice* a week to our house in *Tothil-fields*, to see that the *fifers* be taken proper care of; — kept clean; — provided with the food that we allow them; — and forwarded in their *learning*;

—observing, that if any boy seems *incapable* of being taught, you are to make report thereof; that his place may be supplied by another.

Lastly, THOUGH the *particular parts* of your province are here *distinctly* assigned, yet as the *duty of the secretary* is connected with yours, you are also to take proper notice of his *instructions*, as already mentioned, and you are mutually to assist each other, that the SOCIETY may in no instance be injured, nor the intention of the SUBSCRIBERS defeated in the minutest point. We are,

S I R,

Your very sincere Friends,

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by committee of the Marine Society.

L.

L.

*Instructions to the PROVEDITOR of the boys, and
his duty.*

AS you engage to take charge of such *lads* and *boys* as are *sent*, or *come* to you by means of this SOCIETY; you are to accommodate all such as apply to you, being under the description hereafter mentioned, till such time as the SOCIETY can conveniently send them to their respective ships.

1. You are to treat these boys *well*, particularly in the following instances. The rooms which they occupy must be kept *clean*; and you will also see that they use such *beddings* and *clothings* as the SOCIETY will furnish. You are to take particular care to keep their *clothings* well washed, dried, and properly mended, so that the boys be kept as clean and tight as possible, from their first appearance under your roof, till they leave you: observing that the entire *new clothing* will not be delivered to them, till they are going to their ports.

2. You are to provide *firing* for them from *November* till *March*, inclusive, excepting such times as the weather is particularly warm.

3. You are to supply these boys with *three meals a day*, distinguishing those who are under a *regimen*, to give them such *spoon-meats*, or other food only as the *apothecary* shall direct. In general you are to supply good *beef* and *mutton*,

one

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Your very sincere Friends,

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by committee of the Marine Society.

L.

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one

one day *hot*, the other *cold*, with good *bread* and *small-beer*, for which we agree to pay you *four-pence* each boy for a *dinner*. For *breakfast*, you are to allow *good milk porridge* and *bread* one day, and *beef-broth* and *bread* the next; for which we allow *two-pence*, observing to keep the broth in *glazed pans*, and not to attempt to preserve it when the weather is *hot*. At *supper*, *bread* and *butter* with *beer* *one night*, and *bread*, *cheese*, and *beer* the *next night*, for which we also allow *two-pence* each boy, in consideration of your *finding lodging*.

4. If any boy appears to be defective in *sight*, *lame*, *dwarfish*, or *laboring* under any *chronical distemper*, you are to give notice to one of our *secretaries*.

5. You are to put all *boys* who have the *itch*, into a *separate apartment*, the same of *boys* with *fevers*, or other *curable distemper*, and call in our *apothecary*, who will attend your *house* for such purposes. In any case where you are *dubious*, you are to determine on the *merciful side*, by consulting the said *APOTHECARY*, that we may do all the *good* we can, and yet not be put to an *extraordinary* and *fruitless expence* for *boys* who will afterwards be rejected by *His Majesty's officers*, as *unfit* for the *sea-service*.

6. *Boys* who have *foul bushy hair*, which only serves to disfigure them, or to harbour *filth*, you are desired to see it *cut off*, and wash their heads with *brandy*; proper care being *taken*, that they receive no *harm*; and you are to recommend to *all* the *boys* to *cut their hair off*, and they will be supplied with *caps*.

7. You are to be careful to report if you *know*, or *believe*, that any *boy* is an *apprentice*.

8. You

8. You are to receive all boys when they are sent to you, with *orders* from our *secretaries*, or one of the *members* of the *committee*.

9. If any *lad* or *boy* is delivered by a *magistrate* as a *delinquent*, you must take particular care of him, and when he is sent to be clothed, a proper person must attend him ; but all others are to be marched to their *respective destinations* in full liberty, as usual.

10. If any thing occurs to you, which you think for the *service* of the *society*, you are to communicate the same to the *committee*, which you are to attend every *Thursday*, if required ; but you are *always* to send *your account of the expences of the week* to the *committee*.

11. You are to accompany the boys, *if required*, to our office over the *Royal Exchange*, taking care that they walk in a *regular* and *decent* manner.

WE recommend *these boys* to your *care* and *humanity*.
And are,

S I R,

Your very good Friends,

Marine Society's office,
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by committee of the Marine Society.

M.

M.

Instructions to the conductor of the boys, and his duty.

1. **Y**OU are hereby directed to take charge of the boys, whom we shall send to *Portsmouth*, or any other Ports, where his *majesty's ships* are lying to receive them.

2. You are to observe, that if any *lad* or *boy* is known to be a *pilferer* or under the suspicion of intending to *play tricks*; he is to go on board the *tender* in the *river Thames*, in order to be conveyed to the *Nore*, with particular directions to the master of the *Tender*, to be accountable to the *commanding officer* of the *guardship* lying at that place.

3. You are to take notice when we send *boys* to *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, or *Chatham*, the proper *officer* of his *Majesty's ship* will be desired to receive them in *London*. But when they cannot, you are to conduct the boys together with their *clothes* and *bedding*, in a *passage-boat* to the said ports, agreeably to the directions you will receive from time to time. *When you are ordered to Portsmouth, some other person is to attend the boys down the river.*

4. **W**HENEVER you conduct boys to *Portsmouth*, if there is above the number of *fifteen*, you are to class them in companies of *seven* or *eight* each, and set over them one of the *oldest* and *soberest* lads, in order to keep them together,

and

and also to conduct them with the greater order and propriety, as well upon the *road*, as when they come into the *inns*; and for this purpose, such *lad* must have a *list* of his *company*.—But forasmuch as there is no small temptation to some kind of boys to *play tricks*, even before they *leave the town*, you are to have *three* or *four* additional attendants, till they are got over this danger; and for above *fifteen*, you are to take such *assistant* with you, as we shall direct.

5. You are to give them a sufficient quantity of *milk-porridge*, or *good bread, cheese and beer*, in the *morning*; and *meat and roots*, and the like in the *evening*; making the charge of the twenty-four hours not to exceed our allowance of *four pence* for the *morning*, and *ten pence* for the *evening*, including *lodging*; and take particular *care* that the boys be not abridged of any part thereof.

6. If the weather is very bad, or if any of the boys are not *big enough* to walk far in a day, you are to enquire of the committee if you may set out from hence with the *waggon*. In case of need, you are to take a *waggon* upon the *road*, *occasionally*, and make the *journey* to *Portsmouth* *four days*; but by no means *distress the boys*, or *injure their health* by over-walking them.

7. You will be always supplied with a *list* of the boys, and for what *ships* they are designed; and when you arrive at *Portsmouth*, you are to *deliver them on board ship* to the *espective officers* for whom they are intended.

8. You are to observe, if the *ships* for which the boys are intended, are not in the *ports*, or not *ready to receive them*,

that the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY have been pleased to give orders for the boys to be *virtualled*, till they can be distributed on board their respective ships; and the *commander at the port*, upon your application to him, will give the necessary orders to receive the boys. You must always see them conveyed on board the *guard-ship*, and if it be practicable, on board their own *proper ship*. If you presume to dispose of the boys intended for one officer to *another*, you will be punished in such manner as to repent of such insolence.

9. You are to take care that the *beddings*, with the *clothings* contained in the same package, *viz.* one pair of *shoes*, one *worsted cap*, one pair of *stockings*, one *handkerchief*, two *shirts*, one *paper of worsted thread and needles*, one *seaman's monitor*, &c. one *new testament*, and one *bavre-sack*, (to put these things in;) be conveyed with the boys on board their respective ships, in the river *Thames*; or delivered to them when at *Portsmouth*, and you are by no means to suffer them to go without.

10. To prevent such inconveniences as have sometimes happened, if the *waggoner* should neglect his duty, you will find a supply of the things abovementioned with our Agent, Mr. *Robert Budden* at *Portsmouth*, at whose house the boys are, in such case, to be *fitted* with the things above-mentioned, and let it be done in a *decent* and *proper* manner.

11. If any boys are appointed for ships at *Plymouth*, you are to inform the said *agent*, that he may acquaint the commanding

manding officer, in order to their being carefully forwarded by the first conveyance, together with their *clothes* and *bedding*.

12. If you want any *assistance*, or any *difficulty* arises, you are to apply to our said *agent* at *Portsmouth*; and if necessary, he will apply to the *admiral* or commanding officer there residing, that nothing may be omitted, which tends to the *welfare of the boys*, and the *good order* of the affairs of the **SOCIETY**, of which you are to take particular notice.

We are,

Your very good Friends,

Marine Society's office,
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by Committee of the Marine Society.

FORM of the receipt, requested of the commanding officer of the ship, on board of which the boys are delivered by the **SOCIETY**'s *attendant* on boys;

On board his majesty's ship the
the of 175

RECEIVED from the MARINE SOCIETY,
the boys mentioned in the margin for the use of
his Majesty's Navy.

N.

Instructions to the Agent at Portsmouth, and his duty.

1. **Y**OU are hereby desired to receive into your care, the trusses of *clothings* and *beddings* which we shall send you from time to time, and to keep an exact account thereof.

2. AND whereas it has been found impracticable to keep waggoners strictly to their duty, even when they have given receipts, § and promised in the most solemn manner, to carry forward the *clothings* and *beddings* delivered to them, by which some boys have been occasionally exposed to great inconveniences; therefore we supply you beforehand, with a certain number of *beddings*, and with such *part of the cloth-
ings*,

§ THIS is the form of the receipts used, which has been sometimes attended with this advantage, that the trusses of clothing sent by the society, have been conveyed in due time when others have been disappointed.

N°	clothings and beddings	R	ECEIVED of Mr. MARINE SOCIETY,	secretary to the truss directed for Mr. Robert Budden, said to contain clothings and beddings for boys entered for his majesty's ship to be conveyed in my first waggon
N°	<i>Ditto</i>			which sets out from hence for Portsmouth, and there
N°	<i>Ditto</i>			to be delivered, upon arrival, mark MS. N° as per
C. qr.	lb.		margin, London the	of
Wt.		£.		175

ings as the boys do not carry on their backs, *viz.* for each boy.

2 Shirts.

1 Pair of yarn stockings.

1 Pair of shoes.

1 Worsted cap.

1 Handkerchief.

1 Paper of worsted thread and needles.

1 New Testament.

1 Seaman's Monitor with the Christian Knowledge, &c.

1 Havre-sack to put these things in.

HAVING a number of these, you may easily, out of them, fit boys, in case by any accident a waggoner neglects his duty.

3. You will please to keep these *clothings* and *beddings* in *good order*, and *readiness*, and not suffer any boy to go on board his ship, without his *full clothing* and *bedding*, nor yet be *delayed* on account of them, so as to create any cost or inconvenience to the SOCIETY.

4. AND whereas boys are frequently required of us, as servants, by his majesty's officers at *Plymouth*; and no way of conveying them thither is so cheap and easy as by ship from *Portsmouth*; we shall inform you from time to time, what boys are *destined* for that *port*; and you are to acquaint the *commanding officer* at your port, requesting of him to give you an order to any of his majesty's ships on departure for *Plymouth*, to take such *boys* on board.—If no such ship departs within *two* or *three* weeks, then you are to desire leave of the said *commanding officer* to send the boys, by

any

any boy bound thither, which may be a *proper conveyance*, in the manner he shall think most proper, so that the boys be conveyed on board their respective ships, and the SOCIETY show their regard to all his MAJESTY's *officers* who desire servants.

5. IF none of the methods abovementioned can be carried into execution, you are then to intreat the favor of the admiral or commanding officer, that such boys be, as speedily as possible, distributed to such of his majesty's ships as may have occasion for them; that none of them may remain without *a master*, or wear out their cloaths before they get a proper *birth*, this being found by experience to be attended with great inconvenience. Our intentions and desires are, that nothing be omitted which is in our power, or which experience has taught us to be *useful* and *necessary* to the boys.

6. IN consideration of your providing a warehouse for the reception of such flops, as you may keep in your hands for our account; and also for such assistance as you may find necessary, including the service you do us, we agree to allow you for the whole, *twelve pounds (a)* a year.

WE recommend the *boys* to your *care* and *humanity*, and are,

S I R,

Your very sincere Friends,

Marine Society's office,
over the Royal-Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by Committee of the Marine Society.

The

(a) IT was *20 l.* when the society used to send a greater number of boys.

The FIFE-MASTER.

THIS is the drum-major of one of the regiments of guards, who is a proper man for the purpose. To him are delivered such boys, for the most part, as can *read* and *write*, and are desirous to learn to play. They are sent to a house in *Tothil-fields*, where clothings are provided for them, till the new clothing is given them, in the same manner as at the work-house in *Grub-street*.

A boy of capacity arrives at some knowledge of the fife in six or seven weeks, and lays a *foundation* for greater improvement.

THE *music of the fife* has been printed by the SOCIETY's order; and as this *warlike* instrument comes every day in more repute, it pleases the sea-officers, and leads to the knowledge of other kinds of music.

O.

Instructions to the FIFE-MASTER, and his duty.

1. **Y**OU are to receive into the house which we have hired, in *Tothill-fields*, any number of boys we shall think proper to send, not exceeding *sixteen* at any one time.

2. You are to furnish them with the *beds* and *clothings* we shall provide, that they may immediately throw off their

their *ragged* or *filthy* garments. But such clothing being well cleaned and *aired*, must serve a succession of several boys, as we do not give the *fifers* whilst under your care, any *new clothes* till the *old* is worn out: when they go down to the ports, they will be dressed like other boys, in *entire new* clothing.

3. You are to keep these boys in *good order* and *discipline*, and cause such as can read, to read the scriptures, with care and attention, *twice a week*, viz. on *Sundays* and *Wednesdays*. You are to provide them with *wholesome food*, such as *milk porridge* and *good bread*, *broth with herbs and roots*, and *butchers meat*, also *good small beer*, for all which, we agree to allow you *seven pence* a day for each boy.

4. You are to teach them to play on the *fife*, viz. to play *to arms*, the *grenadiers march*, the *reveiller*, commonly called the *ravalle*, and the *tattoo*, (agreeably to the *music book* which we paid for, and which belongs to us,) and what else the boys may be able to learn, in the time of *six weeks*, or *two months*, according to their *genius* and *capacity*.

5. You are to attend these boys closely, that they may make as great a proficiency in their *music* as the time will admit of; and teach them to blow properly, and to play some few *pieces* with ease, rather than many, *lamely* and *defectively*.

6. If any boy is of a tender frame, you must not *harrass* him, nor *endanger* his health; and if any be *dull*, *sickly*, or *incapable*, or totally *disinclined to learn*, you are to report the same to the *committee* of the *SOCIETY*, in order that another may be sent to you in his place.

7. THAT you may discharge your duty with the more reputation to yourself, as well as *honor* to the SOCIETY, you are for the future, to make choice, not only of the most *sprightly boys*, but also of the *eldest*, not exceeding *fifteen* or *sixteen* years of age.

8. UPON these conditions we allow you *one guinea* for the teaching of each boy; and, as a farther gratuity, *six shillings* for each fife and *case*.

9. IF any thing happens, in which the *interest* or *reputation* of the SOCIETY is concerned, you are to communicate the same to us; that nothing may be omitted which tends to promote the welfare of our undertaking. We recommend these boys to your *particular care* and *humanity*, and are,

S I R,

Your very good Friends,

Marine Society's Office
over the Royal Ex-
change, Sept. 1759.

Signed by committee of the Marine Society.

THE SOCIETY thought it proper, as a mark of distinction, to give the *fifers* the form of a *credential*, and to distinguish them by a white cuff, and a *white* cape to the jacket, whereas the others are all *blue*, and a *slit* cuff.

Q

The

The Fifer's credentials to his Admiral, or Captain, are as follows :

S. I. R,

As the MARINE SOCIETY is ambitious of doing every thing, in their power, to promote the welfare of the YOUNG PERSONS, whom they take under their patronage ; they likewise wish to render their services acceptable to the public, and to you.

Being informed that musicians are wanted in His Majesty's Ships, and that they are of great service on board the Fleet, the SOCIETY intends that a certain number of boys shall be taught to play on the fife. It is presumed, this will be an introduction to their knowledge of other instruments, and answer other good purposes, at a moderate charge.

The Bearer

No.

age

Stature

is one of the fifers so taught, and is hereby recommended as such to you. The SOCIETY requests, that, in order to keep up his knowledge of the fife, you will be so good as to give directions, that he be put under the care of any master fifer whom you may have in your ship, and that he be ordered to play well, rather than to tire himself in playing much. This boy has a duplicate of this letter*.

I am, with great respect, by order of the MARINE SOCIETY,

S. I. R,

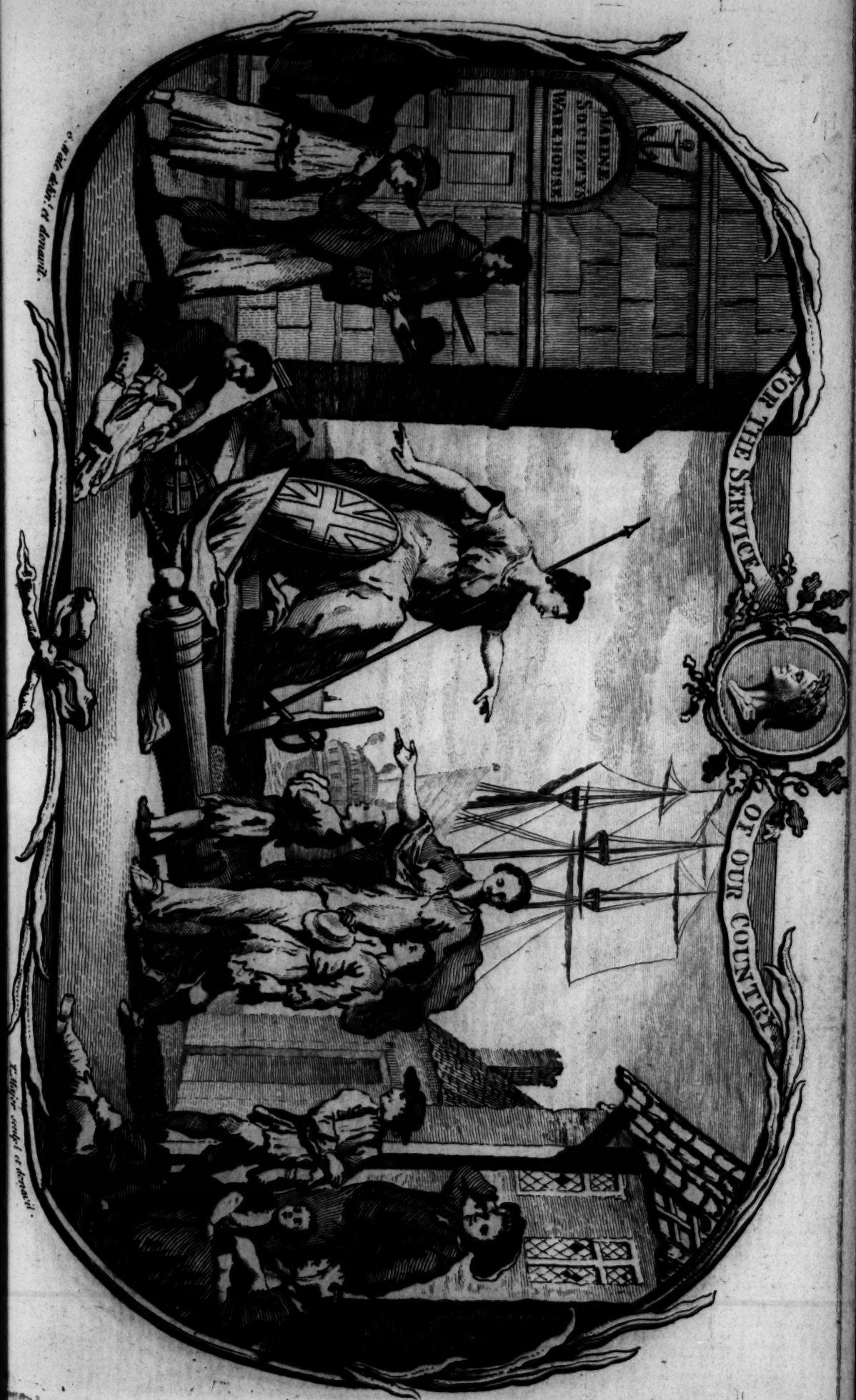
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Marine Society's Office, over
the Royal Exchange,
the
of

SECRETARY.

To Esq;
commander of His Majesty's
Ship

* The duplicate referred to above, is the letter with the copper plate, which remains in the boy's hands ; the captain having the same letter with the copper-plate.



WHEN boys are delivered, (agreeably to what is mentioned of the use of the receipt book, No. 15.) or sent down to their ships, the following form of a letter is ready prepared with blanks to be filled up.

Q.

Letter to the Admirals or Captains of his Majesty's ships on occasion of sending boys.

SIR,

I Am ordered by the committee of the marine society, to acquaint you, that I have delivered to boy as described at foot, being for the service of your ship; you will therefore please to order that proper enquiry be made, if brought on board with clothes and bedding, as mentioned in the list annexed. The committee are particularly desirous of obliging all his majesty's officers, having at the same time all due regard to the interest of the service, and a tender concern for the welfare of these lads; and therefore hope you will see provided with hammocoe and give such instructions relating to as shall answcr all the charitable and good ends which the SOCIETY has in view, and particularly, that at first coming on board, you will order under proper care, also give directions to put in the method how to live and take care of

IT is with the highest pleasure the SOCIETY bears, that in several ships the commanders have established a METHOD of teaching these boys their DUTY TO GOD and THEIR COUNTRY, in a REGULAR manner, and also of keeping them TIGHT and CLEAN.

THE

THE lords of the admiralty having been also pleased, by a general order to the captains, under date of the 30th of March, 1757, to direct, "that, if any boy deserts from the ship under your command, you are to give an account thereof to the secretary of the MARINE SOCIETY, with such particulars relating to them as shall occur, in order to have them apprehended :" I beg, therefore, if I should desert, you will acquaint me accordingly : it is a task of no small difficulty to collect these boys in a proper manner. Your compliance will be of great service to the SOCIETY, not only by preventing abuses, but also by keeping the boy to duty, and by proper treatment, render him a good and useful subject . Recommending the SOCIETY to your favor, and the attention of your friends, I am, with great respect,

S I R,

Marine Society's Office, over
the Royal Exchange, the
of 175

Your most obedient servant,

To
Commander of his Majesty's
Ship

Secretary to the Society.

To corroborate these *letters* and regulations, in behalf of these friendless boys, the following *extraordinary* letter is sent to every captain, *once only*.

R.

Extraordinary letter to commanders.

S I R,

I Am ordered by the MARINE SOCIETY to send you the inclosed book, (a) which will explain the nature of their institution,

(a) The society sends an account of the institution, which this book constitutes, with the letter.

tion, and the motives of their conduct. And to acquaint you, that whenever you, or your officers, are in want of servants; if you, or any of your lieutenants, will please to acquaint me thereof, by letter, or come yourself, when in town, to their office over the Royal Exchange, the SOCIETY will endeavor to procure such boys as, they hope, will be acceptable to you, and as expeditiously as possible.

I am also to inform you that no great number of boys proper and willing to go to sea, remain in town, for which reason the SOCIETY receives them from several other places in this kingdom, and also from Scotland and Ireland; (b) I am therefore to beg you will order your officers to be so much the more careful, to prevent their deserting the service. If at any time any boy should pretend he is an apprentice, I desire you will not discharge him on his word, but let me know the particulars, that I may make the necessary enquiry and give you information thereof.

As to what concerns the making the boys able mariners and good men, your own experience and humanity will suggest to you what is most right and proper, and the SOCIETY will be extremely obliged to you, to give such orders as you think best, as to the method of supporting these boys in the FEAR OF GOD, and in DUE OBEDIENCE; also tight, clean, and properly clothed; this being often demanded of them by those who contribute largely, and have the interest of the SOCIETY at heart.

*The patronage which the SOCIETY has been honored with,
even*

(b) *THIS was written sometime after they begun, when the war had drained off many boys, both in the king's and merchants service,*

even by the King himself, makes them hope they shall be instrumental to promote the service, by engaging a number of recruits in the docile part of life, to enter on board his majesty's ships. You will judge of the utility of this undertaking, and how much the success of it depends on the encouragement these young persons meet.—The advantage of keeping these boys clean, and under proper discipline; and the rating them, as soon as they can do the duty of a MAN, is very obvious; and it may be presumed, that the reputation which the SOCIETY has acquired, will enable them, not only to procure SERVANTS for his majesty's officers, as fast as they want them, but also a considerable number of USEFUL MEN.

What has been hitherto done, I hope, will meet with your approbation, and the SOCIETY will be much obliged to you, if any thing occurs to you, which is necessary to their good conduct, and the success of this enterprize, that you will be so good to communicate the same.

I must beg leave to add, that many of these boys have been cured of the itch and scald-heads, and the like disorders, at the charge of the SOCIETY: and as several of them have habits of body that require the sea-water, the skilful use of which is of great service in such cases; I am to intreat your goodness in their behalf, that your surgeon be directed to examine into this matter, in order to their being entirely established and kept in perfect health. — You are sensible, that motives of humanity, as well as public love, first induced the SOCIETY to make this effort: I hope you will second it, and become a member of the SOCIETY by your subscription. I
heartily

heartily wish you health, and that it may please Divine Providence to grant all possible success to His Majesty's arms, as well as to yourself in particular. I am with great esteem,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Princes-street, near the Bank,
London, the
of
175

Secretary of the Marine Society.

To Esq;
Commander of His Majesty's ship

THE SOCIETY having thus contrived matters in the best manner that the circumstances of the undertaking, and their precarious revenue admit, and having also devoted a due portion of their time to promote the health and *temporal* welfare of these poor boys; the next consideration was the *care of their souls*. For this purpose the SOCIETY, at the beginning of the institution, gave each boy a *new testament*: afterwards it was advised, in the room of this, to furnish them with *archbishop Synge's essay towards making the knowledge of religion easy to the meanest capacity*. This most reverend prelate has given, as great proofs of his piety and knowledge of his subject, in this little tract, as he could have done in the most *voluminous* performance, as the serious reader will judge by the copy; which, as a peculiarly *concise tract*, and a little out of date, considering its goodness, it was thought proper to annex. The SOCIETY then direct-

ed]

ed that there should be added, the well-known *Seaman's Monitor*, by the reverend Dr. Woodward; these are bound together. This did not satisfy the zeal of some worthy members of the SOCIETY, for a *new testament* is again given, together with the two little tracts abovementioned. There is also a *preface* by way of *instruction* from the MARINE SOCIETY. That to the boys is as follows:

S.

*Instructions to the BOYS of the MARINE
SOCIETY,*

ted by the *secretary*, *accountant*, or some member of the *committee*, when the *boys* set out from the *society's* office, to repair to their respective ports.

I. **M**Y GOOD LADS, attend to what I am going to say; you are going into the wide world; and will meet with some *difficulties*; expect them, but be not *disheartened*; they will lead you to *comfort* and *honor*, if not *profit* and *pleasure*, and these cannot be obtained without labor. Some of you are relieved from great *misery* and *wretchedness*. You are now in the way of making your *fortune*, and I hope may share in the spoils of the *enemy*; but you must be *contented* with your *wages*, if it happens otherwise.

R

2. You

2. You are now *equipp'd*: the MARINE SOCIETY, by the help of God, has furnished you with *clothes and bedding fit for the sea*; they recommend you to HIS MAJESTY's brave *admirals, captains, commanders, and other officers*; that you may fight for your KING and COUNTRY. Many on shore are in want of such necessaries, and have no such advantages, as you well know: learn to make a proper use of them, and thank GOD for his *gracious providence* to you.

3. BUT, *my dear lads*, unless you exert yourselves, and are careful to keep yourselves *tight and clean*, you will forfeit this benefit, and fall into the wretched situation of *filth and rags*. — Remember that the *cleaner* you are, the more *healthy* you will be, and the *faster* you will grow. And the *tighter* you appear, the *more and better clothes* you will *merit* from your *captain, or other officer*, whose servants you may be, and the *more regard* he will *show you*. — You may likewise be sure, the *better appearance* you make before your captain, and the *faster* you learn the *duty of a seaman*, the sooner he will *rate* you to receive wages for yourselves as *SEAMEN*. Thus you see how much your *own interest* is concerned, to keep yourselves *clean*, and your *clothes mended*, and to learn the *duty of a good mariner* as fast as possible.

4. THE next thing I recommend to you is to be *honest*. Be assured that *honesty is the best policy*, and you will certainly find it so in the end. You are the sons of *freemen*: though *poor*, you are the sons of *Britons*, who are born to *liberty*; but remember that *true liberty consists in doing well; in defending each other; in obeying your superiors, and in fighting*

fighting for your *King* and *Country* to the last drop of your blood : and to obey your commander is a duty, which a brave seaman does with pleasure, when he is bid to face an enemy thrice as strong as himself. *Britons* have been used to conquer ; and we know we can beat the *French* when we do our duty. Watch the *eye of your officer*, and stand to your post, or fly to execute his orders. *True discipline*, and *true courage*, are unconquerable.

5. BUT what will *obedience to a man* like yourself avail, if you do not live in the fear and *obedience* of the great *Lord of heaven and earth*, who made all things, and who alone can disperse the mist, or *still* the *raging* of the *waves*? Remember that in the day of battle, when the cannons roar as if they shook the vault of heaven : on that day *HE* who is the *God of hosts*, will give *victory* to those whom he thinks best to reward, and it generally is given to those who are most ready to obey their commander, and do their *duty best*. Ever carry in your mind, that the *same God* is our protector in the *calm* hour of repose, and always befriends those who are *zealous* for his *honor*, and *despise* death, in the cause of *liberty*. — His power is far beyond that of the greatest monarch, and his *wisdom* infinitely exceedeth the comprehension of the *wisest man* on earth : but you know as well as the *wisest man*, that he *made* the world ; for you *see it*. You know that he *governs* the world, or the *sea* would not know its *bounds*, the *sun* would not *shine*, nor would the *earth* produce bread to support your lives.

6. IN order to learn *what you are to do*, to render yourselves *acceptable* to this *Great God*, under all the various

circumstances of your lives, you must constantly call to mind that he sent his only Son, *our Saviour Jesus Christ*, into the world, to teach us his *will*: *that Saviour who died upon the cross, for our sins*, sealed the *truth* with his blood, then *rose from the dead*, and *ascended in triumphant glory into heaven*.

7. THE *new testament* contains the history of his glorious life and death, which is recorded as an *example* to us; and you will find there that he commands you to *love God with all your heart, and with all your soul*; and *your neighbor as yourselves*. And if you do *love God*, you will *obey him*; and he will make you *happy*. What your particular duties are, as *christians*, as *good men*, and *good subjects*, you will learn in these books, *the new testament*, *christian knowledge*, and *seamens monitor*, which the MARINE SOCIETY gives you. You must read them often, when you are not upon the duty of the ship: they will teach you to *defy danger*, to *triumph over death itself*, and to abstain from those vices which every one, poor or rich, if he has a *manly spirit* and *true courage*, is ashamed of. Those of you who cannot read, must desire your *comrades* to read these books to you.

8. REMEMBER that a *drunkard* is worse than a beast; he disables himself for every *duty*; and if he is overtaken in his *drink*, he will be a *prey to his enemy*. — As to the *liar* he must be a *villain*; for he is an *enemy even to his friends*, and to all *mankind*, as well as to himself: he endeavors to *deceive every one*, and will be severely punished for it. — *Thieving*, you also know, is *punishable with great severity*,

even

even to death, and it is more easily discovered in a ship than on shore.—*Swearing* is a foolish, as well as wicked practice; a man of spirit and resolution will do his duty as quick as lightning; and when put upon the most hazardous attempts, he will laugh at danger: but who would choose to talk like a *fool* or a *madman*, or to *side* with the *devil*, as all *swearers* do, who take the *name of God in vain*? — As to *whoring*, you may be well assured it will bring on pains and diseases: if you do not shun *bad women*, you will die in misery, or at best, whilst you should be *drubbing* your enemies, you will be *languishing* in an hospital.

OBEY your master with *care* and *attention*, in all things: show him *honor*, and remember, that the best way to merit his *praise* and *good treatment*, is to be *useful* to him, and to *delight* in serving him. *Love* him, and let him see, by your actions, that you do so; and he will take care of you.

LOVE one another, as boys fitted out by the *kindness* and *charity* of your *fellow-subjects*, and *friends*, and leave your quarrels to be decided on the day of battle. He has the *noblest spirit*, who soonest forgives the faults of his *friends*, and *acquaintance*. Your *commander* will punish those who ought to be punished. My dear *lads*, *God* bless you, and prosper you!

GOD SAVE OUR GRACIOUS KING!

GOD bless and prosper his *noble lords of the admiralty*, the
PATRONS of this society!

And preserve all other *benefactors* to it!

T.

T.

A PRAYER for the use of boys fitted out by the MARINE SOCIETY, printed in the book given them.

ALMIGHTY GOD AND LORD OF HEAVEN, who left the *earth* and the *seas*, vouchsafe to behold my *umble condition*. I beseech thee, *O merciful father*, to *forgive* my *offences*, and *protect* my *tender age*. Preserve this *ship*, and all that sail therein, and give me *strength* and *resolution* to discharge my *duty* to my *commander*, and my *master*. Let my *trust* be ever in thy *mercies*, that from day to day I may *praise* thy *holy name*. Teach me, thy *commandments*, O **LORD**, and make me *obedient* to them, that I may *live* in the *comfort* of thy *holy word*, and, at thy *good time*, **DIE** in *peace*. This I beg in the *name*, and through the *mediation*, of my *bleffed Saviour* and *Redeemer*, *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

IT must not be understood that the *men* who receive clothings from the hands of the *society*, are considered with less attention. The *same books* are also given to them, with some alterations in the advice prefixed. The reader will observe that *part* of it is more peculiarly addressed to *land-*

men,

men, and the SOCIETY recommends also to them to take care of their souls, as well as their bodies.

U.

**Advice of the noblemen, gentlemen, and others,
called the MARINE SOCIETY,**

printed in a book presented, together with clothing to
landmen volunteers, and others who stand in need of it,
when they enter in *London* for the *sea-service*.

My good lads,

AS some of you are going into a way of life to which you have not been accustomed, and in which you may probably be exposed to some *temptations*, that have not yet fallen in your way, on shore ; though this change of life can hardly fail of being much to your advantage, permit me to give you a few hints.

1. If you *serve your God, your king, and your country*, as you ought to serve them, and set out like *honest and brave men*, who have chosen an honorable employment, there is no doubt but you will do well.

2. **DISCIPLINE** is now become your *duty*. He who intends to act like an upright man, is always careful to injure no one, and is a friend to all mankind. If you act agreeably to *this rule*, you will enjoy a pleasure far superior to the most *jovial festivity* ;

tivity ; a pleasure, which will *prevent*, and *correct* your vicious inclinations ; the glorious perils of war will become your pastime, and *innocent mirth* will always attend you. He who is the less brave because he is *sober*, dishonors his religion and his country.

3. You will meet with some *difficulties*, but nothing can be obtained without. You are in the way of gain : I hope you will be successful, and have a share in the *spoils* of the enemy ; *but you must be contented with your wages*, if it happens otherwise.

4. THE MARINE SOCIETY, by the help of GOD, has made you a present of clothes, fit for the *sea* ; and you are to thank God and your fellow-subjects, for being thus mindful of your *health* and *comfort*, at your first setting out. I beg, for your own sakes, you will be careful to keep yourselves *tight* and *clean*. Whatever examples you may see among those, who squander their money like *asses*, or wallow in drink like *hogs*, you may be assured, that the *cleaner* you are, and the *better* you are accommodated with clothes, to guard against *rain*, *cold*, and *heat*, the more healthy you will be, and the more you will contribute to the health of your friends, and the *crew in general*.

5. As you set out with the advantage of being thus clothed, when the time of the payment of your wages comes, those of you who have *wives* and *children*, will have so much the more money to assist them with ; and surely there can be no pleasure so great to an *honest man*, as assisting his *wife* and *children* to live comfortably. In the mean while, you will make the *better figure* in the eyes of your

your *captain*. You will appear as *seamen at once* : and you will learn the *duty* of a *mariner* so much the *sooner*.

6. REMEMBER that you are the sons of *freemen*, who are born to *liberty* ; and that *true liberty* consists in *doing well*, in defending *your King* and *Country* to the last drop of your blood ; and in *obeying* your officers with *zeal*. But let not your *virtue* stop here : there is something yet more important closely connected with it, and without which *virtue* itself is *vain* ! Ever carry it in your mind, that there is a *God*, a *Being*, whose *power* and *wisdom* far exceed all comprehension. But *you*, as well as the *wisest man*, know that *he made* the world, for you *see* it : *you* know that *he governs* the world ; or the *sea* would not know its bounds ; the *sun* would not shine, nor would the *earth* produce bread to support your lives. — Therefore, as the *eyes* of a *faithful servant* wait on the *hand* of his *master*, be always ready to obey the *great governor and ruler of the world* ; even the *great God* who made you, and all things that are made ; who alone can *disperse* the *mist*, and *still* the *raging* of the *waves*.

Be assured that the Almighty is our *friend* and *protector* ; and in the day of *battle*, when the *loud cannon* belch forth fire and smoke, he, who is the *God of hosts*, will give *victory* to those whom he thinks best to reward ; and it generally is given to those who are most ready to obey *their commander*, who understand their *duty best*, and *discharge* it with most *diligence* and *activity*. This is the *safest* way of fighting, though *cowards* have not their *wits* about them enough to *discover* it.

8. IN order to render yourselves *acceptable to God*, remember that he sent his *only son* into the world, to teach us his *will*: that *Saviour* who *died upon the cross*, for *our sins*, sealed the *truth* with his *blood*; then *rose from the dead*, and *ascended in triumphant glory into heaven*! The *new testament* contains the history of his *memorable and glorious life*, which is an example to us; and you will find, that he *commands you to love God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and your neighbor as yourselves*. TRUST in him, and he will defend and protect you, and make you happy in *life and death*. This *testament*, together with the *Christian Knowledge*, and *Seaman's Monitor*, the SOCIETY gives you: read them often, when you are not upon the *duty of the ship*, and learn to triumph over death. The most ready way to attain this end, is to abstain from those vices, which every one that has a *manly spirit, and true courage*, is ashamed of. Those of you, who cannot read, must desire your comrades to read these books to you.

9. IN the mean while, remember that a **DRUNKARD** is worse than a beast; that he disables himself for every duty; and if he is overtaken in his drink, tho' he should not become a prey to his *enemy*, which often happens, yet he will certainly be punished by his *friends*.

10. THE **LIAR** must be a villain; for he is an enemy even to his friends, and to all mankind as well as to himself: he endevors to deceive every one; and *every one* will be glad to see him severely punished for it. A sailor ought to think himself so much a gentleman, as to disdain being a *liar*: besides, that *liars* are generally *cowards*. He

that

that *dares* meet an *enemy*, should also *dare* to speak the *truth*.

11. THIEVING, you know, is punishable with great severity, even to death, and it is *more easily discovered in a ship, than on shore*. Besides, for men who engage in so noble a cause as the *fighting for their country*, to become *thieves* is shameful indeed, and they seldom pass without their *just reward*.

12. SWEARING, which some well-meaning men are subject to, is however abominably foolish and wicked. A man of spirit and resolution will do his duty as quick as lightning; and though it were to board the stoutest ship, he will be ready for it, under every disadvantage. But why should a man talk like a *fool* or a *madman*, or side with the devil, as all swearers do, who take the *name of God in vain*?

13. WHORING is certainly forbidden by the christian law, and is punishable as a damnable sin, if *unrepented of*: and it certainly brings on *pain* and *diseases*. If you do not shun *bad women*, you must be sensible that you will *die in misery*; or whilst you should be *drubbing* your enemies, will be *languishing* in an hospital, a *reproach* to your own conscience, and *useless* to your country.

14. To obey his *commander* is a *duty*, which a brave seaman discharges with pleasure, when he is bid to face an *enemy* thrice as strong as himself. *Britons* have been used to *conquer*; and we *know* that, by the help of God, we can always beat the *French* or any other nation, when we

do our duty. True British discipline, and true British courage, do wonders, particularly at sea, which is your element.

15. LOVE and HONOR your officers, and remember that the best way to merit their praise and good treatment is to do your Duty. Love one another as friends and countrymen, and leave your quarrels to be decided on the day of battle: he has the noblest spirit, who soonest forgives the faults of his friends and acquaintance. Your officers will punish those who ought to be punished. God almighty bless you, and make you happy now and for ever !

GOD SAVE THE KING!

GOD bless and prosper his *Noble Lords of the Admiralty*,
the *Patrons of this SOCIETY*.

And all other *Benefactors* to it !

V.

A PRAYER for the use of the *men* clothed
by the MARINE SOCIETY, recommended
to them, and printed in the book given
to them.

O LORD GOD OF HOSTS, look down from thy glory,
on me a miserable sinner ! Forgive, I beseech
thee, the offences of my past life. Inspire me with resolution
to face death, without terror, in the discharge of my duty;
and enable me to triumph over my most dangerous enemies,
SIN and SATAN. In the evening and in the morning will I
worship thee with my whole heart; and in the night watch,

when

when the pavilion of darkness is spread around, and the stormy billows rise, I will calmly repose my trust in thy loving kindness, and mercy ! Give me comfort in life ; and, in thy good time, let me die the death of the righteous ! This I beg, in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ my saviour and redeemer, in whose most blessed name and words I further call upon thee.

OUR Father, &c.

W

For the same.

O ETERNAL GOD the almighty protector of kings, and the defender of thy faithful people ; shower down thy blessings on my king and fellow-subjects : guard and protect my officers and all the crew of this ship : vanquish our foes, O Lord ; and scatter those that delight in war. Confound the disturbers of mankind, and those who meditate evil against my country.

STRENGTHEN our arms, to execute thy vengeance, that our enemies may flee before us, and that all the world may see thy power and adore thy name ! This I beg, through the merits of my only mediator and redeemer, Jesus Christ. Amen.

It has not yet been the custom to read this advice to the men ; though perhaps it is as good as some of them ever received ; but that to the boys is always read, and they give a solemn attention to it ; many of them hear it as a strange

and

and wonderful thing ; as if they had never heard before of the name of *Jesus Christ*.

LET every one now judge of the pains taken by the MARINE SOCIETY. Let them judge what *good* or what *evil* will result from it. If for want of steadiness, or due acquaintance with its merits, it were suffered to expire during the war, and nothing of the same kind rises out of its *ashes*, some of our poor fellow subjects, who are now relieved, will certainly go to the gallows ; and though it cannot be expected, the SOCIETY can obtain the means of doing so much as they have done, or that so much is *necessary* to be done, yet so long as the war continues there will be objects, and it will be *prudent*, *wise* and *expedient* to support this SOCIETY, that none may close their eyes before the time that nature has appointed, unless accidents should render it unavoidable.

WITH regard to any power in the SOCIETY to support itself, it must be remembered, that the foundation is *charity*; the end proposed is *political* and *charitable*; and its existence depending on the countenance it receives from the *lords of the admiralty*; therefore, to them, as well as to the *community in general*, the SOCIETY offers the *first*, and will dedicate the *last* fruits of their labors.

THE SOCIETY has been singularly happy in the great attention of their officers : Mr. *Haskey*, their apothecary, seems to have no object more at heart, than the cure of the boys who are diseased. Where could they have prevailed on a more *worthy*, a more *beneficent* or a more *responsible* gentleman, than Mr. *THORNTON* to be their treasurer ? Several

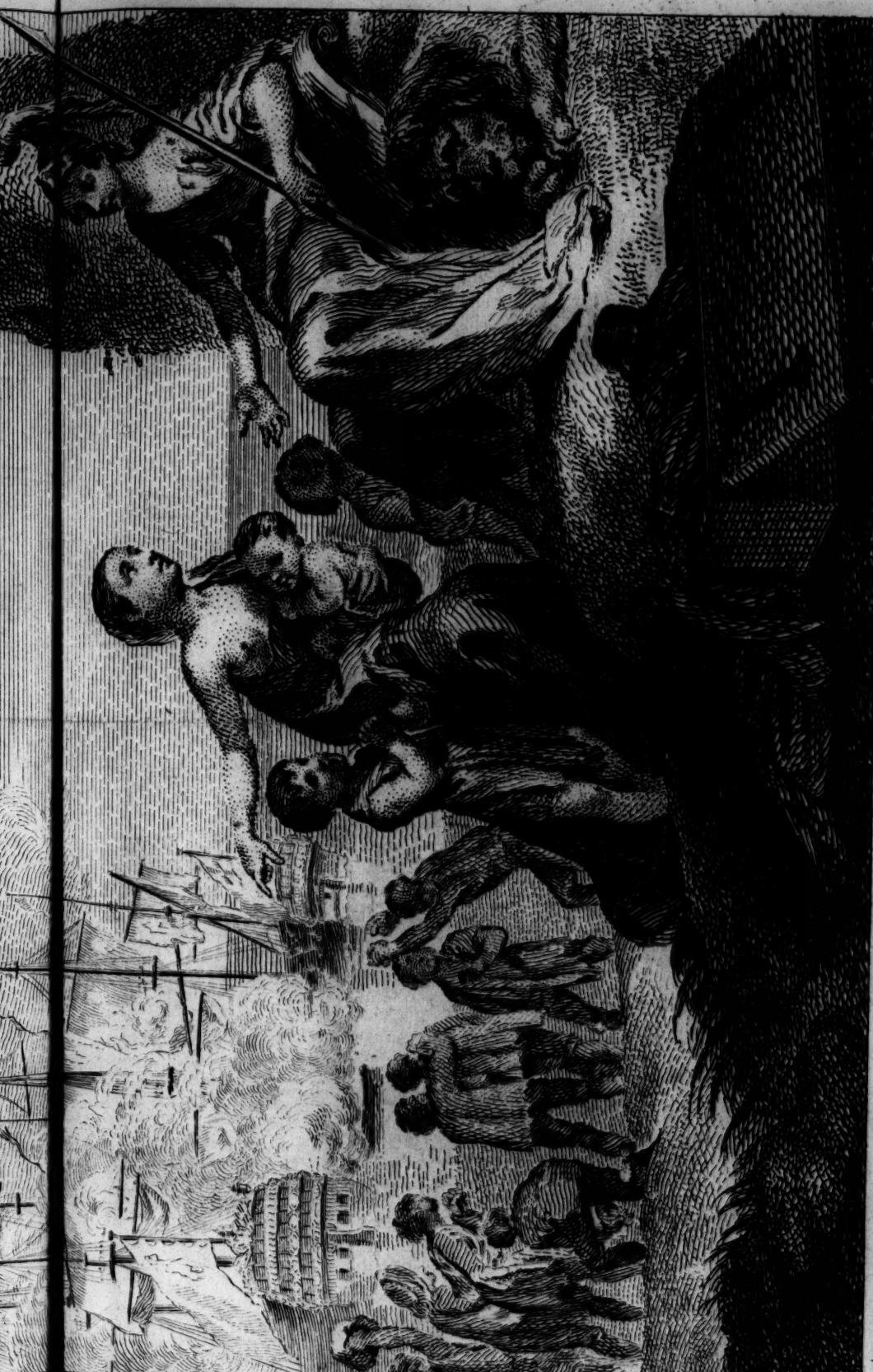
of their members are distinguished for their care and attention. And in what terms ought they to mention the NOBLE LORD, who, when other *public-spirited engagements* have not called him into the country, has thought their chair not unworthy of him ! Without departing one tittle from the dignity of the peer, he is most attentive to the *superior dignity* of the man. His good *sense* and *humanity*, his *piety* and *patriotism*, unite in support of this SOCIETY ; and his generous labors, in such useful and benevolent undertakings, are a much higher honor to him, than meerly that of being born to a *peerage*. — *Happy* the people where the same *zeal* prevails *universally* ; where a *proper regard* to the *welfare* of individuals, and the *love of their country in general*, go hand in hand. These are *virtues* which lead to *never-fading glories*, while they *emblazon* the *arms of nobles*, with a far brighter lustre than the *splendor* of attire, or *briliant equipages*, or *gorgeous habitations*.

IF the same commendations might be made on several who attend other charitable establishments, this must do justice to those to whom it is indebted ; and it may be hoped, that the *strength of understanding*, and *goodness of heart*, which first induced many to subscribe to this design, will *incline* them as well by *further subscriptions*, be they great or small, as by engaging new friends, to assist in the *support* of it.

NOR can we REPEAT in terms too forcible, that if this SOCIETY is *instrumental* to the *breeding up of seamen*, and assisting in *manning our fleets*, by this *private additional resource*

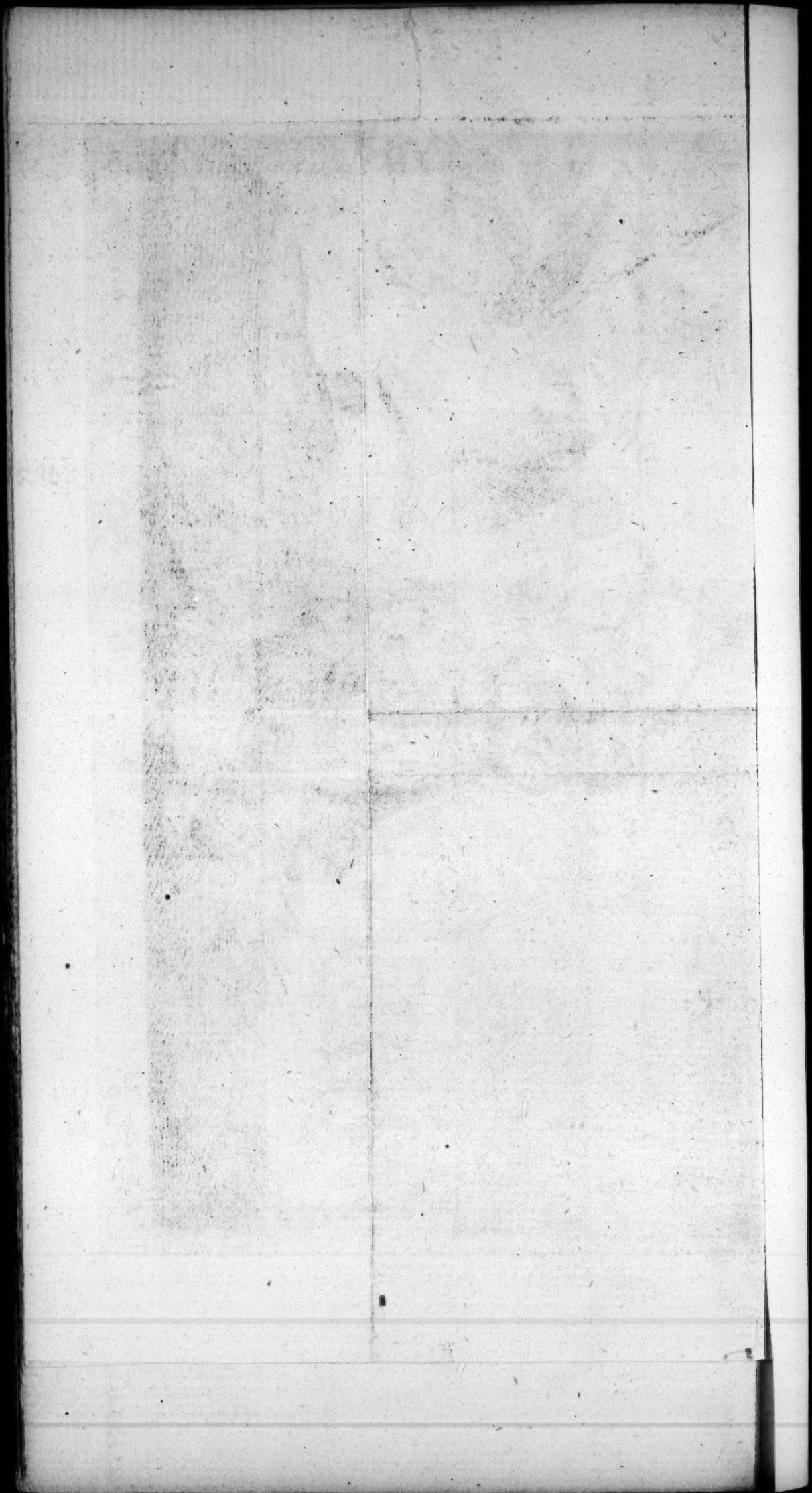
source, and in a manner for which there is no national provision; — if it relieves the sick, the distempered, the poor, the distressed, and him whose necessities drive him to sea; or draws him forth from *obscurity*, whose heart pants with martial ardor; — if it protects the *rights of parents* in regard to their *children*, and is a *security* to the *master* for his *apprentice*; — if it is a *common good*, equally tending to the support of *war* and *civil society*, as *experience* proves it to be, we must not let it drop, at least whilst the war continues: and if there is a *God of wisdom and mercy, the guardian of nations, and the sovereign disposer of events*, HE will remember us. And who will presume to say, it is not for such *acts of mercy*, joined to the *wisdom* of our *rulers* in *contriving*, and the *valor* of our *fellow-subjects* in *executing*, that HE, who is the *Lord of hosts*, now *fires* our *spirits*, and *enlightens* our *minds*? And, may we not *humbly hope*, that HE WILL arm us with *strength* and *resolution* to compel our *ENEMIES* to *submit to just and equitable terms of peace*, such as shall give *Europe* *repose* for *many ages to come*: and may it give us *hearts* to adore the *hand* from whence we receive the *blessing*!





*Ant. Walker Sculp.
et donavit.*

*F. Havran dñi:
et donavit*



A P R O P O S A L

I N B E H A L F O F

Boys on board the KING's SHIPS,

F O R S U C H

Distribution of them in the MERCHANTS SERVICE, and other Employments, as shall tend most to their Preservation, and render them most useful to the PUBLIC, after the Conclusion of the W A R.

T

11890 114

Marine Society's Compting House, in
Bishopsgate-street, July 9th. 1760.

THE producing this plan early and in good time, is with a view not only to gratify many worthy persons, whose humanity leads them to make this enquiry, and on which their subscriptions to the SOCIETY depends ; but also to prepare for the execution of a design, which has been well digested, carefully examined, and, it is hoped, will be generally approved : observing, that the best advice has been taken, on what principles to found the most solid hope of the success of this undertaking.

P R E F A C E.

IT is the maxim of most societies to avoid entering into any controversy ; but the same good policy should lead them to be jealous of their reputation, especially if they depend on private munificence. The man of the most virtue is therefore the least captious ; for his honor not being of the nature of a cobweb, to entangle a fly, or be broken by one, matters of little moment pass by him unheeded ; but, upon great occasions, his love of *truth* and *virtue* calls him forth, to explain whatever shall appear to be necessary. In this, perhaps, his own person only, may be concerned ; but, in the case of a *community*, the welfare of millions may be interested. The Marine Society have, upon this common principle, judged it proper to add the following *Letter* and *Answer*, as an *Appendage* to the detail of their proceedings contained in these sheets, that their fellow-subjects may not be deceived in the minutest point, nor any *proper hints* omitted, which may tend to promote the great and important end of their labors. The Letter, which now demands our attention, is as follows :

To the Editor of the Grand Magazine for May, 1760.

SIR,

"**L**IVING, as many more of my countrymen do, entirely upon land, I have been led to applaud the humane care of the MARINE SOCIETY, in cloathing poor youth, and sending them to be brought up on board his Majesty's ships of war: and I have received sensible pleasure at seeing forty or fifty children neatly dressed, marching in order, with colours flying, and drums and fifes playing, when I reflected on their laudable destination, and the miserable lot from which they were probably redeemed,

I lately happened however to be in company with a sensible gentleman belonging to a man of war, of whom my curiosity induced me to enquire how the lads put out by the Marine Society were tutored on board ship? ' I will tell you, sir, said he, when any of these boys are sent on board (where they are received by the name of *Scape Gallowes*) they are distributed among the officers, as their servants; after which no farther attention is paid to them. There, the first qualifications they acquire are *blasphemy, chewing tobacco, and gaming*; from whence they proceed to *drinking and talking bawdy*. In short, in a little time they become the vilest part of the whole ship's crew. Their particular masters being the only persons who have immediate authority over them, if they ever happen to be called upon to lend a hand, their master's business is a constant pretence for stealing out of the way. They herd,

con-

' continued he, in the hold, the round tops, or the booms,
 ' with the other boys, where they improve each other in a
 ' peculiar species of vulgar wit, and insolent *jaw*, at which
 ' they are so ready, that no man in the ship is a match for
 ' them in discourse. This being a true state of the case, I
 ' will leave you to judge what kind of sailors these bastards
 ' grow to, and what employments they are likely to take
 ' up when their ships are discharged. Now, said he, were
 ' they to place these boys on board colliers, and merchant
 ' ships, the purpose of sending them to sea would be pro-
 ' perly answered. In those vessels they cannot make such
 ' speedy progress in wickedness ; work might be found for
 ' them proportioned to their strength ; and the number of
 ' hands would not allow them the opportunity of *sculking* ;
 ' a practice not easily prevented among the multitude of
 ' men on board our large vessels ; and to which the scurvy,
 ' the men are so much afflicted with, is in great measure
 ' owing. The work with us is too heavy for such young
 ' boys ; and before their strength is encreased, their morals
 ' are destroyed ; as no-body considers it as worth their
 ' while to bestow much pains about them."

I cannot answer for the truth of this melancholy representation, but think the person deserved some credit ; and that it merits to be made *public*, either to be *confuted* or *remedied*.

I am, &c.

N. T. K."

A L E T T E R

*From a MEMBER OF THE MARINE SOCIETY to N. T. K.
in answer to his letter to the Editor of the grand magazine,
inserted in May, 1760.*

SIR,

THE Marine Society have always held it as an invariable maxim to gratify every one, without distinction, in their reasonable enquiries, and as far as is in their power, to prevent the least injury being done to the meanest of their fellow-subjects. This rule of conduct being just in itself, has met with all imaginable success; the common people being fully satisfied, not only that the Society mean to promote the welfare of their children; but, that in general, it has been done as effectually as could well be expected.

As you desire to communicate some intelligence with a view to the improvement of the design, and at the same time to make enquiry into the truth of what may be partially represented to you, the Society think it a kind of duty to comply with your request. The most salubrious waters often run over muddy ground, as good instruction is sometimes conveyed through the channel of severe censure: but what your friend, the sea-officer, has thrown out, tho' specious is not *truly*, much less *candidly* represented, and yet it merits attention, and may have its use. You consider him as a man deserving of some credit, a proper respect shall therefore be shewn him: whether he is entitled to more or less regard on account of his *charge* being against his *own corps*, I must leave you to judge, who know the man.

You

You must be sensible that there is as great a diversity of opinions and practice among sea-officers, as amongst other orders of men. — In proof of this, some incidents relating to our Society occur to my memory ; some officers having pleaded entirely for *boys* only, some for *men* only, whilst others of greatest experience, have sent their donations, with the most liberal applause of the undertaking, with regard both to *men* and *boys*.

If your friend the sea-officer really means, that all the boys cloathed by the Marine Society, should be “placed on board *colliers* and merchant ships,” he may as well say at once, *No seamen should be bred, from boys, on board the King’s ships.* — All the world knows, that boys are actually employed as *servants* to the officers ; and moreover, that they have their duty assigned them in time of action. When they reach the age of 15 or 16, they in some measure supply the place of *men*, especially where *men* are wanted, which is generally the case in time of war. It is with seamanship as with other knowledge, it does not come by intuition ; it must be learnt, and youth is the most proper time of life for learning it. But this is not all, a sea life requires the constitution to be formed, and *adults* do not make the compleatest seamen. This your friend will acknowledge : but as to the breeding up boys entirely in the *merchants service*, it is expecting too much of the *merchants*, and is not only contrary to *their practice*, but also to the *constitution* of the navy ; and therefore a speculation not at all to the present purpose. Besides,

if this could be done, there would be one great exception to it, which is, that none make such complete *men of war* *men*, as boys who are bred up in the *King's ships*; and these are a species of seamen of all others the most valuable in time of war.

THERE is now a demand for above an hundred boys more than provided, and they come in only by *ten* or *fifteen* in a week, in *London*; so that we should be in great want, were it not for an occasional reinforcement of *thirty* or *forty* from *Dublin*, and as many from *Edinburgh*. The reason of this is plain; for besides the ordinary mortality, and the encrease of the fleet, many of the boys fitted out by the Society are grown up in the navy, and are now rated for themselves *as men*; and if we may believe their officers, notwithstanding the remark of your friend, they make excellent mariners.

IF we consider further what various demands there are, besides that of the Marine Society, and that this Society alone have fitted out near 4000 boys, besides 5400 men, it is no matter of surprize, that the former should be *scarce*, and surely they are always *valuable*.

As to the *discipline*, or *no discipline* of these boys, which your friend seems to rest his accusation upon, I can tell you, that unless the Society has received very erroneous information, there are several capital ships, particularly the principal guard ships at *Spithead* and the *Nore*, on board of which, regular schools are established for them, by the

commanders; and persons are appointed to see that they behave in a proper manner. In proportion to the piety, humanity, and good sense of the respective captains, and their regard to the *service*, will their attention be, that their boys be properly educated: and upon the whole, these young persons are treated far better on board the King's ships than they were in *former times*. On the other hand, it would be not only *unfair*, but absolutely false to my own heart, to maintain, that I think no commander is *omissive* in this duty, on board his ship; I believe some are, and that this matter has long required the most serious inspection. Ships are schools of discipline; and the same bravery, for which our officers have so distinguished themselves on all great occasions, should lead them to support their own dignity, in the good order of their family, for so a *ship's company* ought to be esteemed: and it is most shameful, when it happens as your friend represents. For the same reason, when young persons on board ships are really left too much to their own guidance, and their *minds* or their *bodies* neglected, we must not lay the charge heavier than truth will warrant, nor should we lash indiscriminately, or forget that many parents and masters on shore, neglect their duty to *God*, their *children*, and their *pupils*: and amidst the tumults of war, allowances must be made for some kinds of omissions, granting that *vigilance* and *circumspection* constitute an essential part of the excellency of a good officer.

YOUR friend informs you, that “when any of these boys are sent on board, they are received by the name of *Scape Gallowses*, and distributed among the officers as their servants, after which no further attention is paid to them.” Now, Sir, give me leave to inform you, that the greater part of these boys are sent *directly* to the officers whom they are intended to serve; and when the officers are in *London*, they generally come to the Society’s office, where their servants are chosen upon the spot, and particularly recommended to their care; and surely many of these gentlemen are sensible of the nature of their charge. As to the boys being denominated *Scape Gallowses*, if they have been really such, is it not a glorious thing to prevent the *punishment of the gallows*, and to snatch them from the jaws of an *ignominious death*? But I apprehend, Sir, it is not true, that they are *generally* called by this name: it is an expression used only by the lowest of mankind, and every one of the least reflection must see the pernicious tendency of throwing any sort of disgrace upon any class of the people so essentially useful. The true respect of the heart is due to the good behavior of men in their respective stations in which divine providence has placed them; and for the same reason that we are bound in support of good order, to honor men in the *higher* offices of life, it is both *impolitic* and *iniquitous* to villify the *lower*.

NOR can it be true, “that the first qualifications these boys acquire, is *blasphemy*.” It is not probable, they should be guilty of *such a crime*. Besides, your friend should have

have known, that in addition to the laws of the land, by the navy regulations, *blasphemy* is punishable with great severity. He should have considered also that *blasphemy* against God, is *treason* against the supreme magistrate, who acts as vicegerent of the Almighty in these realms, and consequently it is doubly criminal; and he who connives at such crimes is *accessary* to them.

As to "*chewing of tobacco*," the boys must first get it, and then if some of them should imitate the seamen in this practice, we must not be surprized. As to "*gaming*," they must get money also; and before they proceed to "*drinking*," they must get liquor; none of which is easy for them to do. Things were formerly much worse in these respects, than they are, and it may be doubted if this gentleman speaks of the present time, or of the last century. If in any of his majesty's ships, "*these boys*" or any of them, "*are*," as he says, "*the vilest part of the whole ship's crew*," the captain is answerable for it, for as to "*their masters*," *that is, their particular masters*, "*being the only persons who have any immediate authority over them*," it is not true in the sense that may be understood by your friend's remark. The *captain* has the general command over the whole ship's crew, and his authority is abundantly sufficient to chastize for such offences; and if he does not chastize the guilty, he is answerable to *God and the laws of his country*.

THAT *lively boys* on board ships, should sometimes be *saucy*, is very easy to be conceived; and it often happens that the

same vivacity, under some restrictions, is one reason of their making the best seamen in the world. But your friend says “the work on board ships is too heavy for such young boys:” For goodness sake, Sir, is it to be imagined that every hand, on board a capital ship, should be so stout, as to be equal to every part of the laborious duty required; or that there are no offices but such as demand the strength of an *able seaman*? This objection answers itself, as it brings us back to the first question, Shall we give up the breeding seamen, *from boys*, in the King’s ships?

ON the other hand, your friend is very just, as well as humane, in his remark, when he says, “I leave you to judge what employments they are likely to take up, when their ships are discharged.” I agree with him entirely, that many of them will be in danger of becoming *victims to public justice*; but this only proves that further care should be then taken, of such as are not likely to take any care of themselves; and not that it is prejudicial to employ them now. By drawing them from *idleness, filth, rags, hunger and disease*, we prevent in the first instance, these very evils to which they were already so eminently and *immediately exposed*, and we do an *immediate* service to the community, as well as to the objects themselves.

I PRESUME, Sir, it will be no small pleasure to you to hear, that in order to prevent the very misfortune of which your friend is so justly apprehensive, the Society are already meditating the properest means of making a provision for the boys, as you will see by the *PROPOSAL* on this head.

Their

Their design is that proper care shall be taken, after the war is ended, of such boys who are not of an age to be received as *ordinary seamen*; who have no parents, or friends, or even parish, that they know of; or money in their pockets, or perhaps cloaths on their backs. It is also presumed, that several of these will require a little time and physick to cleanse their *bodies*. Too many such there will be, amongst the numbers discharged, and their distress will necessarily be greater or less, in proportion to *their own vice or folly*, or the *vice or folly of the masters they served*; but the *remedy of these evils is easily come at*, if we seriously apply ourselves to it.

AMONGST the great numbers of intelligent and generous minded subscribers to this most useful design, which does honor to human nature, as well as to our country, there are but few who do not interest themselves, to see their good work completed, by giving the finishing stroke to the fortunes of these boys: indeed the circumstances of these young persons, demand a very *peculiar commiseration*. Amongst other reasons derived from *policy, and humanity*, it is very obvious, that whilst they remain as *servants*, there can hardly be much wages due to them, the forty shillings a year serving for little more than for clothing, supposing their masters do their duty, and supply them regularly with cloaths. And as to the nature of their servitude, they are truly in the light of *apprentices*, who having served *one, two, or three years of their time, and acqui-*

red

red too much of the habits of a seaman's life, to be in general willing to take to other employments, if set adrift, as it were *out of sight of land*, without *provisions, sail, or compass*, they must be in great danger of *perishing*.

MANY young persons discharged from the King's ships, will undoubtedly make their *own way* through the world; but what I have said will, humanly speaking, be the case of many others; and there cannot be any objects, amongst all our fellow-subjects, who merit our attention more, upon every account. To make such provision for them as may introduce them, with regular recommendations, either into the *merchant's service*, the *colliers*, or any other employments which they may incline to, by *sea* or *land*, will be one of the most humane and patriotic actions, that can be performed; I may say, one of the most *necessary*, and I will add, the most *indispensable duties*; for if these boys are seen in the light of *apprentices*, will it not be *unjust* to leave them deserted? Therefore the Society is *resolved* to do their utmost, and try if they can complete their good work.

By the constitution of the navy, no provision can be made for *boys* when discharged, more than for *men*; but the difference is obvious, the latter generally have *money* in their pockets, as well as *years of experience* over their heads. It may be also observed, that neither were the *boys* collected by any *public regulations*: in the mean while, their *foster parents* are the *officers* themselves, and the *M-*
ring.

rine Society. Now Sir, I must inform you, that for the sake of their *poor cbildren*, the *Society* have declined clothing any more *men*, these in general being much richer than they were, or at the worst, very few in so ragged and vagabond a condition. This measure was resolved on by the Society, expressly with a view to apply their *whole strength* to the single object of the boys ; and it is hoped the truest friends to their country and mankind, will favor the design, and put the Society in a capacity to answer this good intention in the *most effectual manner*.

I HAVE yet further to add, for your information, that the Society have no kind of authority ; they can only *request* the care and attention of his MAJESTY's *officers*, which they do in the most proper terms, as you may see by their *rules* and *regulations*. — They also supply the boys with proper books of instruction, both moral and religious, and beyond this they cannot go : authority itself, in cases dependant on religion and humanity, cannot go much further, nor can it be expected to operate on all persons alike.

I HAVE now to beg you will do his majesty's brave officers the justice, to believe, that there are amongst them as great disciplinarians in *morals*, on board ships, as any master can be in his family ; and that they display a greater force of *genius* and *resolution*, in proportion to the *numbers*, and *condition* of the persons under their care. Many of these gentlemen give the most convincing proofs, that the same firmness

firmness of mind, which renders them steady and intrepid in battle, leads them, in spite of the thoughtless customs of the world, to pay the most awful homage to the great *LORD of heaven and earth*; to reverence the laws of their country; to consult the welfare of their fellow-subjects; and by no means to be idle spectators of the conduct of such as are put under their immediate care, and for which they are, and ought to be, answerable.

EVERY reformation must have time to operate. When any person of this or the next generation, shall see another war, it may be hoped that the zealous labors of the *Marine Society* will be remembered; that whatever they have been *omissive* in, will be corrected; and whatever the navy officers have *heedlessly* overlooked, or *injudiciously* thought unworthy their attention, will be put on such a footing, by authority, that no charge of “*gaming, drunkenness, or talking bawdy, much less blasphemy*,” may have the *least* foundation against the young persons sent on board the King’s ships. And since we think it *necessary* to teach them the art of *defending* their country, or to *enrich* it by commercial navigation, surely they are worthy of being taught the *religion* of their country; and consequently will *learn* what belongs to the duty of a *man* and a *christian*, as well as other young persons who may be better born or educated.

IN the mean while, this Society may continue to be instrumental to the saving many young persons from perdition.

dition. If *vagabond* boys can be received and fitted out for *colliers*, or other trading service, *in time of peace*, and the mischiefs they are always subject to, be entirely prevented, in the *merchants service*, as they are now, in a great measure, in the King's; though the number should be small, it will be a *double* benefit to the community: and this design must surely appear highly worthy the serious attention of every wise man, and every good subject.

I RETURN you many thanks for affording me so fair an opportunity of saying thus much, as well as for the zeal you express; I hope it will be for the *public good*; and though your friend is *credulous*, and rather *severe*, I dare say he means well to the *service*, to his *fellow-subjects*, and to his *country*.

I am very much,

Strand, June
11. 1760.

S I R,

Yours, &c.

A Member of the MARINE SOCIETY."

P. S. If you, or any other gentleman, please to send to the Marine Society's office, opposite the South-Sea-House in *Bishopsgate-Street*, you may command an 8vo. volume, containing the *motives* to this institution, with an ample detail of their proceedings, a list of subscribers, together with the *rules and regulations* of this society.

SINCE

SINCE writing the above, I have been talking with an *Admiral* of great candor and experience: he laughed at your friend's remark, about the boys being in the round-tops, by observing, " where should they be ? it is, of all places in the ship, the most proper to learn to be good seamen; I generally place my boys there." He observed farther to me: " You have answered the gentleman very well; and, let me tell you, that I know several of my corps, who are extremely attentive to their boys, and know their value. We bring them forward as fast as we can, and are glad when they are fit to be rated for themselves. As soon as this is done, we get other boys in their place, and thus we breed up seamen for the public service, as well as for our own advantage."

P R O P O S A L.

1. HUMBLY to desire the *lords of the admiralty*, that their lordships will, in due time, be pleased to direct all the *commanding officers in ports*, also the *captains* of the respective ships intended to be *paid off*, as well as of those remaining in *commission*, to facilitate the execution of this design, which is intended to provide for such boys as may be discharged from his Majesty's ships, and desire to put themselves under the protection of this Society.
2. IN regard to *numbers*, it may be considered, that in 60,000 *seamen*, the *complement* is 4500 *servants*; from these we may take off 1000, supposed to be generally short in *complement of servants*; and 1000 more, for the *sons of lords, gentlemen, and reputable persons*, intended for *officers*, under the common denomination of *servants*. There will then remain only 2500 boys, or common servants, such as are intended to be bred to serve *before the mast*.
3. IF the government should retain 15,000 *seamen* in pay, this number will require 1125 *servants*. It is presumed, that the better half of these, in time of peace, will be the *sons of officers*, or such *young gentlemen* as are intended for *officers*, consequently the number to be reckoned as provided for, of the 2500 boys abovementioned, will be only about 500,

4. UPON

4. UPON this calculation there will remain 2000 to be disposed of; and the number of the several distinctions of these boys, may be estimated as follows:

1. Those fit to be received as men will hardly exceed	200
2. Those whose friends may be <i>capable</i> of providing for them	150
3. Those who will probably be impatient of any control, and not regard the <i>kindness</i> and <i>bounty</i> offered them	300
4. The remainder to be provided for will be about	1350
	2000

N. B. WE may safely conclude, that not a quarter part of these 2000 boys will have any home, or parent to assist them, a great part of them being orphans, or friendless, when they were first sent to sea; and very few of them can have any trade, by which they can support themselves; consequently if they are left to their own guidance, granting that some of them will find their own way through the world, much the greater part will be exposed to penury and distress. Therefore the design is, to employ the most familiar and practicable method of preventing these evils.

5. IT is hoped, that when the war ceases, the MARINE SOCIETY will notwithstanding obtain *private subscriptions* adequate to a provision for any number of boys that can be supposed to come into their hands from the King's ships, to furnish them with *clothing* and *bedding*, and apprentice them out to *owners* or *masters* of *ships*, to any *waterborne business*, or any other fit employment on shore;

6. IN order to carry this design into execution, it is presumed, that when notice is given that a ship will be paid off, the captain will be so good to order a *list* to be filled up, (the agent of the Society supplying a printed form) containing columns for the following particulars of each boy, *viz.* the name; real or reputed age; stature; state of health; time of service at sea, as near as can be known; in what forwardness as a seaman; if any trade; if any parents alive, and where; in what condition their parents are.

N. B. If the captain will order such officers, who will attend to the business, to take a sufficient time, and examine every boy separately, and not rest entirely in the boy's word, but endeavor to inform themselves, such officers will be able to execute this duty, with great ease and pleasure to themselves, and great advantage to the public: and this examination being made with accuracy, it will facilitate, if not effectually answer the end.

7. UPON a view of this *list*, it will appear who of them are near manhood, who of them are most proper for the sea, and who are in most distress.

N. B. It is presumed, that the bounty to be given in clothing and bedding, and the design of placing them out happily, will be a means to induce them to submit voluntarily to the inspection required, as this will operate doubly by recommending them to further attention when it is made.

8. THE agents for the Society, at the respective ports will be also supplied with copies of a printed form of a *certificate*, and will be directed to deliver a proper number of them to the commander of any ship paying off, or who is discharging his servants ; the said form having proper blanks to fill up, to denote the reality of the person, by the *name* of the boy, his *age*, *stature*, and *general description*, which the captain, or the lieutenant, or any other officer whom the captain may appoint, may be requested to sign.

N. B. THIS certificate being compared with the list to be transmitted by the agent, to the secretary of the Society, (as hereafter mentioned) will be a proper check to prevent impositions.

9. THE Society's agent at the respective ports, shall make himself known to the Commanders of the several ships, and entreat the favor of being informed when any of the *Admirals*, or *Captains*, or officers servants, (who may be proper objects of the Society's care) are to be discharged, that he may be ready to receive them.

10. WHEN these boys are discharged at *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness*, *Chatham*, or any place near *London*, they are then to be sent forward by the Society's agent, proper persons being appointed to conduct them to *London* by land or water, as shall be found most eligible.

N. B. If any of them run away, or evade the good intended them, there will be so much the less expence made about them.

them. This will depend greatly on the boys themselves; but we know by experience, that a gentle and judicious treatment will operate on their minds, and render them more tractable than is generally imagined.

11. *THIS disposition being made, the list with the full description of these boys, being received by the agent of the Society at the several ports respectively, he will be ordered to take a copy thereof, and transmit the original to the Society's secretary in London.*

12. *THE Society will advertise and invite owners and masters of ships, and others of waterborne business, or any other masters, to see these boys at the Society's office in London, on certain days and hours appointed for that purpose, in order to these boys being placed out apprentices.*

13. *OWNERS and masters of ships, and others of water-born business, &c. may have liberty to chuse one out of any number not exceeding five; and two or more, out of any number not exceeding ten, so many boys being shewn to them for that purpose.*

14. *THE indentures shall be made out by the secretary of the Society, without fee or reward, the master paying only the cost of the stamp and parchment of the part of the indenture to remain in his (the Master's) hands; the other part to be deposited with the Society, unless where parents appear on the behalf of the boys so placed out apprentice.*

N. B. *It is presumed, that owners and masters of ships, and*

and others, will be induced to take these boys, according to their appearance, and the time they have already served at sea, for a shorter or longer time, as can be best agreed ; and such of them as there will not be any labor in teaching, regard will be due to them accordingly, in point of time.

15. WHEN ships are to be paid off at *Plymouth*, the Society will advertise, that if any boys are wanted as apprentices to owners or masters of ships, men of waterborne business, or any other employments, for that and the neighboring ports and country, application may be made accordingly, to an agent, to be appointed by the Society, to reside at *Plymouth* for that purpose ; in order that such agent may make out indentures, to all proper persons who shall apply to him for boys, which indentures, being duly witnessed, shall be transmitted to the Society in *London*. The clothings and beddings to be delivered there at the time of making out the indentures, in the same manner as practised in *London*.

N. B. THOUGH it might not be prudent to give this power at any other port, yet, as the distance of *Plymouth* is great, the number of the King's ships paid off there, considerable, and so many trading ports in the neighborhood, the appointing of an agent there, and vesting him with this power, may be of great consequence, towards the full and proper execution of this design.

THIS is what occurs at present, and in general it ought to be supposed, that if proper intimations are given to these boys, by their officers, that the best means for their preser-

vation will be consulted, for the same reason that *hunger, nakedness, and disease*, have driven so many to take shelter under the *care and munificence of this Society*, to be sent into the *King's service*, they will be induced to take advantage of the *piety and benevolence of their benefactors*, to avoid such calamities, when they are no longer wanted in *that service*. — Several members of this Society, merchants and others, will have something in their power towards recommending these boys, and it must be at least as easy for the *King's officers* (whose private interest has been promoted by this means) to return them to *merchants*, no expence being incurred by them, and very little trouble given them, as it has been for *merchants*, and other *private persons*, to send them to the *King's officers*.

To consider this matter in a *political view* only, the *very produce* of the labor of these boys, will repay the charge in one year or less. — It will be a great saving to the community, not only by *preserving many lives* which would otherwise be lost, but also as a *means to secure the service* of those who are already *inured to a sea-life*. — It will also prevent *numerous mischiefs* which will otherwise naturally arise, by many of these boys turning *thieves and robbers*, of the very worst and most dangerous kind.

IN the mean while, nothing will give a brighter proof of *tenderness* and *candor* towards the *common people*, or encourage them more to *send their children to sea hereafter*, in future wars, than such a regard. But as it cannot be expected that *owners or masters of ships, or other craft*, will in-

cline so much to take these boys, if left unprotected, as when they are properly *patronized* and *clothed*; so it is to be presumed, that *precautions* taken in this humane and candid manner, will be a great means to render many of these lads *sober*, and *industrious men*, as well as *able mariners*, who if left to themselves, at so critical a time of life, will become a prey to *vice* and *penury*. There is *reason to believe* that many of them will be in distress, therefore common *prudence*, as well as *humanity*, seems to confirm the *necessity* of this measure.

THERE is this farther advantage, that if we have the utmost reason to believe this design will be attended with success, it will be one of the highest pleasures, to the many generous persons who have contributed so liberally to the support of the Society; and it will encourage others to contribute and go on cheerfully, in a work so *unexceptionable* and *truly beneficial to the public*.

THE charge of *conducting* a boy to *London*; of *maintaining* him occasionally for some days here; of *curing* such as may be *distempered*, as hitherto practised by the Society; together with the cost of the *clothing* and *bedding*, will probably be brought within such an expence as the Society will be enabled to compass: and we ought in justice to think, that so *generous* and *useful* an undertaking, will meet all the encouragement which may be naturally expected from the *opulent*, the *humane*, the *pious*, and *intelligent* of every class among the people, who are in any capacity of throwing in, though it were but a *mite*, towards so *good*, so *excellent* a work.

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General and Quarterly Accounts of the SOCIETY.

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday, April 7. 1757.

	l. s. d.
The whole receipts by the books of several	4962 16 4
Bankers the first <i>ten months</i>	}
In Gentlemen's hands in the Country	131 17 0
	5094 13 4

Expended for

154 Stout lads clothed	2
as men, together with	323 0 0
bedding	}
737 boys clothing with	2
bedding	1229 4 0
249 men double cloth- ing and bedding . .	2
439 <i>ditto</i> single cloth- ing	659 16 9
	2950 0 3

Contingent Expences.

Prayer books, stati- onary, printing, and	2
advertisements . .	130 6 8
Conveying 891 lads	2
and boys to the seve- ral ports	244 19 5
Maintenance till sent	2
to the ports, and cur- ing 54 boys who were	137 4 1
distempered	}
Salaries, house-rents, &c.	63 0 3
	575 10 5
	3525 10 8

In the Treasurer's hands this day £. 1569 2 8

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday July 14. 1757.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand 7th of April last	1569 2 8
Subscriptions received from the 7th of April last to the 6th Instant	5269 17 6
	6839 0 2

Expended for

145 lads, { clothing	1325 12 1
544 boys { & bedding	1930 13 1
1223 men clothing	3256 5 2

Contingent Expences.

Prayer - books, stati- {	169 2 6
onary, printing and {	
advertisements . . {	
Conveying lads and {	186 12 7
boys to their ports {	
Maintenance and cu- {	191 13 7
rting boys . . {	
Salaries, rent, and {	132 6 10
contingences , , {	
	679 15 6
	3936 0 8

In the Treasurer's hands this day . . . £. 2902 19 6

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday Octob. 13. 1757.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand the 6th of July last	2902 19 6
Subscriptions received from the 6th of July to the 6th of October	813 10 6
	<hr/>
	3716 10 0
<i>Expended for</i>	
49 lads, { clothing	531 1 2
230 boys { & bedding	<hr/>
771 men clothing .	1283 11 1
	<hr/>
	1814 12 3

Contingent Expences.

Prayer-books, statio- nary, printing, and advertisements .	34 3 11
Conducting boys to the ports, and other attendance on the so- ciety	57 5 0
Maintenance of boys till sent on board their ships	93 14 0
Apothecary's bill .	10 11 2
For composing music for the fife, engrav- ing plates, and 250 books	25 0 0
Teaching 37 boys to play on the fife, and for the instruments and cases	54 10 6
Salaries, rents, &c. .	35 0 0
	<hr/>
	308 4 7
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasurer's hands this day .	£. 1591 13 2

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday January 5. 1758:

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand October 6. 1757.	159 ¹ 13 2
Subscriptions received from October 6. to December 31. 1757.	} 333 10 2
	<hr/>
	1925 3 4
<i>Expended for</i>	
30 lads, & clothing } 322 10 10	
148 boys & bedding } 662 10 1	
415 men clothing	<hr/> 985 0 11

Contingent Expences.

Prayer-books, stationary - ware, printing, advertisements, &c.	58 9 8
Conducting boys to their ports, and other attendance on the society	48 9 8
Maintenance of boys till sent on board their ships	65 11 6
Apothecary's bill	7 18 10
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	39 14 0
Salaries, rents, &c.	<hr/> 54 13 6
	<hr/> 274 17 2
	<hr/> 1259 18 1

In the Treasurer's hands this day £. 665 5 3

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday April 6. 1758.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand December 31. 1757.	665 5 3
Subscriptions received from December 31. 1757. to March 31. 1758.	} 2034 15 6
Received in account with William Jeffer, for clothings of men returned from Portsmouth, which lay there some time, and were not called for	} 262 2 3
	2962 3 0
<i>Expended for</i>	
80 lads, { clothing } 655 16 4	
229 boys { & bedding }	
608 men clothing . . 960 18 3	1616 14 7

Contingent Expences.

Paper, books, stationery, printing, and advertisements	45 5 6
Conducting boys to their ships, and other attendance on the society	108 16 6
Maintenance of boys till sent on board their ships	92 2 0
Apothecary's bill	20 1 0
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	29 1 6
Salaries, rents, &c.	55 3 6
	350 10 0
	1967 4 7
Balance in the Treasurer's hands this day	£. 994 18 5

Marine Society's Office,
July 6. 1758.

	L. s. d.
Balance in hand, March 31. 1758.	994 18 5
Subscriptions received from March 31. to July 6. 1758.	1428 15 0
	<hr/>
	2423 13 5

Expended for

22 lads, { clothing	452 6 10
246 boys { & bedding	}
300 men clothing . .	474 9 9
	<hr/> 926 16 7

Contingent Expences.

1500 quarto books, with a full account of the institution . .	134 11 3
Paper, Stationery-ware, books, advertisements, &c. . .	108 9 3
Conducting boys to their ports, and other attendance on the society	88 11 3
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships . .	66 4 9
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	20 16 0
Apothecary's bill . .	12 18 5
Salaries, rents, &c. . .	55 2 0
	<hr/> 486 12 11
	<hr/> 1413 9 6
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	<hr/> L. 1010 3 11

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday, Octob. 5. 1758.

	l.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, July 6. 1758.	10	10	3 11
Subscriptions received from the 6th of July to the 30th of September	566	2	5
	1576	6	4

Expended for

17 lads, { clothing	427	14	7
211 boys { & bedding			
306 men clothing . . .	499	2	3
<hr/>		926	16 10

Contingent Expences.

Stationary-ware, mon- itors, prayer-books, &c. printing, paper	57	7	8
and advertisements			
Expence of conveying boys to their ports, and other incidental charges . . .	109	16	6
Maintenance of boys in London, till sent on board their ships,	58	12	8
and curing them of se- veral distempers .			
Fifes, and teaching to play, &c. . . .	31	18	6
Apothecary's bill . . .	10	13	6
Salaries and rents . . .	51	11	0
	<hr/>	319	19 10
	<hr/>	1246	16 8
Balance in the Treasurer's hands . . .	£.	329	9 8

Marine Society's Office,
Jan. 11. 1759.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand, September 30. 1758.	329 9 8
Subscriptions from the 30th of September to the 31st of December, 1758.	1432 11 0
	1762 0 8

Expended for

125 lads & clothing	218 9 3
and boys & bedding } 323 men clothing .	466 1 3
	684 10 6

Contingent Expences.

Stationary ware, testaments and monitors for men and boys, printing, paper and advertisements . . .	34 16 11
Expence of conveying boys to their ports, and other incidental charges	91 14 9
Maintenance of boys till cured and sent on board their ships .	45 10 6
Fifes, and teaching boys to play, &c. .	20 3 0
Apothecary's bill . .	8 6 5
Rent and Salaries . .	39 1 0
	239 12 7
	924 3 1
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	£. 837 17 7

[179]

Marine Society's Office,
April 12. 1759.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand December 31. 1758.	837 17 7
Subscriptions received from the 31st. of December, 1758. to the 10th. of April, 1759.	1196 14 6
	2034 12 1

Expended for

238 boys { clothing & bedding	447 0 4
227 men clothing . . .	418 9 0
	865 9 4

Contingent Expences.

Stationary-ware, books, printing, paper, &c.	27 11. 8
Conducting boys to their ships, and other attendance	58 12 4
Maintenance of boys till sent on board their ships, and other charges.	69 14 11
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	12 3 0
Apothecary's bill	7 7 2
Rents and salaries	39 1 0
	214 10 1
	1079 19 5

Balance in the Treasurer's hands £. 954 12 8

[180]

Marine Society's Office,
July 5. 1759.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand, April 10. 1759,	954 12 8
Subscriptions received from the 10th of April, } to the 1st, of July, 1759, } 593 1 6	—————
	1547 14 2

Expended for

401 men clothing	625 10 3
180 boys, clothing and bedding (including the cost of re-clothing some Scotch boys, who had been long on their pas- sage, , , , ,)	389 17 9
	—————
	1015 8 0

Contingent Expences,

Stationary - ware, printing, paper, and advertisements. . . .	39 18 6
Conducting boys to their ships, and other attendance on the So- ciety	64 14 2
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships. . . .	66 13 9
Teaching the fife, and instruments	7 19 0
Apothecary's bill	6 10 6
Rent and salaries	53 1 0
	—————
	238 16 11
	—————
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	£. 293 9 3
	—————

Marine Society's Office,
October 4. 1759.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand at settling the quarterly account the 1st. of July last	293 9 3
Subscriptions received from the 1st. of July last to the 1st. instant	651 10 0
	944 19 3

Expended for

122 men clothing . .	184 8 7
200 boys { clothing & bedding	264 6 10
N.B. Exclusive of 31 boys clothed by the Dublin Marine Society, at the request of, and to be distributed by this Society,	448 15 5

Contingent Expences.

Stationary ware, printing, paper, and advertisements	12 8 7
Conducting boys to their ships, and other attendance on the Society	59 7 5
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships, &c.	61 7 6
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	14 5 0
Apothecary's bill . .	2 18 0
Rents and salaries . .	50 0 0
	200 6 6
	649 1 11
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	£. 295 17 4

Marine Society's Office,
January 3. 1760.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand at settling the quarterly ac- count, ending Sept. 30. last	295 17 4
Subscriptions received from September 30. to December 31. 1759.	519 3 0
	815 0 4

Expended for

70 men clothing	109 4 7
92 boys { clothing & bedding	160 4 6
	269 9 1

Contingent Expences.

Paper, and printing 750 of a volume in large 8vo. containing a full account of the Society, a list of the subscribers to it from the commencement, &c. Also stationary ware, and advertise- ments.	56 15 6
Conducting boys to their ships, and other contingent charges	56 19 8
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships .	31 15 2
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and in- struments	7 11 0
Apothecary's bill	3 2 2
Rents and salaries	48 7 0
	204 10 16
	473 19 7
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	£. 341 0 9

Marine Society's Office,
March 31. 1760.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand at settling the quarterly account, ending December 31. last	341 0 9
Subscriptions received from December 31. to March 31. 1760	703 6 5
	<hr/>
	1044 7 2
<i>Expended for</i>	
90 men clothing	141 8 4
116 boys { clothing & bedding	204 1 3
	<hr/>
	345 9 7

Contingent Expences.

Stationary - ware, advertisements, &c. . .	3 6 10
Conducting boys to their ships, and other contingent charges . .	45 18 2
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships . .	26 18 11
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments . . .	3 17 0
Apothecary's bill	3 10 10
Rents and salaries	34 5 0
	<hr/>
	117 6 9
	<hr/>
	463 16 4

Balance in the Treasurer's hands £. 581 0 10

Marine Society's Office,
Thursday, July 3. 1760.

	l. s. d.
Balance in hand at settling the quarterly account, ending <i>March 31.</i> last	{ 581 0 10
Subscriptions received from <i>March 31.</i> to <i>July 3. 1760.</i>	{ 463 6 8
Legacy from the Hon. Charles Stanhope, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Harrington	{ 100 0 0

<i>Expended for</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
25 men clothing	36 11 11
187 boys { clothing & bedding	325 16 2
Exclusive of 44 boys clothed by the Dublin Marine Society.	362 8 1

Contingent Expences.

Sationary - ware, ad- vertisements, &c. . . .	25 10 3
Conducting boys to their ships, and other contingent charges	47 9 0
Maintenance of boys till cured, and sent on board their ships	56 14 7
Teaching boys to play on the fife, and instruments	10 7 0
Apothecary's bill	4 1 4
Rents and Salaries	61 15 0
	205 17 2
	568 5 3

Balance in the *Treasurer's* hands £. 576 2 3

General amount of subscriptions since the commencement in *July, 1756* £. 21200 17 6

Expended in clothing { 5441 men & 3989 boys 20624 15 3

Balance as above £. 576 2 3

An ABSTRACT of the several Accounts published by the MARINE SOCIETY, from the Commencement
July the 6th. 1756. to the 3d. of July, 1760.

	Number of Men.	Cost of clothing the Men.	Number of Boys.	Cost of clothing the Boys.	Charges of convoy- ing Boys to Port- mouth, Chatham, &c. Food, Medi- cines, Stationary, Rents and Sala- ries, and other contingent Expen- ses.	Subscriptions re- ceived.
From July 6th. 1756. to April 6th. 1757.	688	1397 16 3	891	1552 4 0	575 10 5	5094 13 4
From April 6th. to July 6th.	1223	1930 13 1	689	1325 12 1	679 15 6	5269 17 6
From July 6th. to October 6th.	771	1283 11 1	288	531 1 2	310 4 7	813 10 6
From October 6th. to December 31st.	415	662 10 1	178	322 10 10	274 17 2	333 10 2
From December 31st. to March 31st. 1758.	608	960 18 3	309	655 16 4	350 10 0	2034 15 6
From March 31st. to July 6th.	300	474 9 9	268	452 6 10	486 12 11	1428 15 0
From July 6th. to September 30th.	306	499 2 3	228	427 14 7	319 19 10	566 2 5
From September 30th. to December 31st.	323	466 1 3	125	218 9 3	239 12 7	1432 11 0
From December 31st. to April 10th. 1759.	277	418 9 0	238	447 0 4	214 10 1	1196 14 6
From April 10th. to July 1st.	401	625 10 3	180	389 17 9	238 16 11	593 1 6
From July 1st. to October 1st.	122	184 8 7	200	264 6 10	200 6 6	651 10 0
From October 1st. to December 31st.	70	109 4 7	92	160 4 6	204 10 6	519 3 0
From January 1st. to March 31st. 1760.	90	141 8 4	116	204 1 3	117 16 9	703 6 5
From April 1st. to July 3d.	25	36 11 11	187	325 16 2	205 17 2	563 6 8
	5619	9190 14 8	3989	7277 1 11	4419 0 11	21200 17 6
Deduct for 177 Mens Clothing returned from Port- mouth, being never demanded by the Men for whom they were sent down.	177	262 2 3				
Clothing of Men.	5442	8928 12 5				
Ditto of Boys.	3989	7277 1 11				
Contingences.	4419	4419 0 11				
Total expended.		20624 15 3				
Balance in the Treasurer's Hands.		576 2 3				
		£. 21200 17 6				

Joint 1990 Conference

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E S S A Y

Towards making the

K N O W L E D G E

O F

R E L I G I O N

E A S Y

To the MEANEST CAPACITY.

Being a short and plain Account of the

Doctrines and Rules of CHRISTIANITY.

By the most Rev. Dr. *EDWARD SYNGE*,

Late Lord Archbishop of TUAM in Ireland.

Follow Righteousness, Faith, Charity, Peace, with them that call on the Lord out of a pure Heart. But foolish and unlearned Questions avoid, knowing that they do gender Strifes.

2 Tim. ii. 22, 23.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the MARINE SOCIETY. MDCCLIX.

By Permission of the Proprietor Mr. JOHN RIVINGTON, Book-seller in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

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READER.

IF thou wantest Instruction in Religion, and art not furnished with better than what this little Book may afford thee, do not content thyself with once or twice reading of it, but read it over a great many Times; and if there be any Passage in it which seems doubtful or difficult to thee, propose it to the Minister, or to any other discreet and well-instructed Christian, that he may explain it to thee, and never leave off until thou art arrived to a clear Knowledge, and ready Remembrance of all the Things that are therein contained. And when thou art thus far grounded in the Knowledge of Religion, set thyself to the diligent reading of the Holy Scriptures, and such other Books as may farther improve thee in it, and effectually stir thee up to the diligent Practice of it. *If ye know these Things, happy are ye if ye do them.* John xiii. 17.

P R E F A C E.

*T*OO many there are of those that profess Christianity, who understand but very little of the true Design and Purpose of it; and while they are so little acquainted with that which ought to be the Rule of their Faith and Actions, it is not to be wondered, that their Opinions are absurd and foolish, and their Lives wicked.

Many good Sermons are preached, and Books published for the Instruction of the People: But as a Lecture (however learned and rational) in any Art or Science, is not to be understood by any Man who is not first made acquainted with the general System of it; so Sermons and other excellent Discourses are but lost to abundance of Men, for want of their being before-hand carefully grounded in the Knowledge of those things which generally all Christians do agree in.

I grant, indeed, that such things as these, Men ought to have learned by attending on the Work of Caterbising in their younger Days: But where they have neglected this so necessary a thing in their Youth, we ought, in Charity to their Souls, to use the best and easiest Method we can, to bring them to it in their riper Years.

It has been the Judgment of some wise and learned Men, that the most effectual way, under God, to bring all Christian People to a true and profitable understanding of, and Stedfastness in, their Religion, would be, to have a set of plain and short Discourses composed, equal in Number to the Sun-

days

P R E F A C E.

days in one Year, and plainly, and fully containing the whole Body of Christianity; and to have one of these Discourses read every Lord's-Day in each Christian Congregation; and so to continue from one Year to another: And if Men could be content with wholesome Instruction, and were not so strangely fond of Novelty, of Fancy, and Variety of Expression, I think indeed that a better way than this could not be contrived.

And this very thing brought it into my Mind, that if any reasonable Draught of the whole Christian Religion could be made in very plain Language, and brought within the Compass of one Hour's reading: such a little Sort of a Book being put into the Hands of those who have not Money to buy, or Leisure to read those that are larger; and being often read in private by single Persons, in Families, and in English Schools, and being given in Parcels to Boys at the Latin School to translate, as their Sunday's Exercise, might be of extraordinary good Use, in order to the imprinting, and for ever keeping fresh in their Minds and Memories, such orthodox and necessary Notions of the Christian Doctrine, as may always have a most profitable Influence both upon their Faith and Practice. In pursuance of which Design, I have composed this small Work; and should be very much pleased if some judicious Person, who is a sufficient Master both of Clearness of Thought, and Plainness as well as Conciseness of Expression, would take the same thing in Hand; who I easily grant, might perform it much better than I have done.

The Reader is to expect no more here, but a general Account of the necessary Doctrines and Precepts of Christianity: My Proposal being only to give Men, of a mean Capacity, a true Notion of these Things, by way of a Foundation for farther Knowledge. And for the more particular handling of such Matters

P R E F A C E.

Matters and Quotations of Scripture upon which they rely, I refer them to those many Sermons and other excellent Discourses which they have such frequent Opportunities both of hearing and reading. I shall only add, that it may be of good Use for a Man, as often as he intends to receive the Holy Communion, to read over this or some such other little Book, which may briefly put him in mind of all the Particulars of his Duty; and so be a Help to him both in the recollecting of his Sins, and renewing of his holy Resolutions.

A N

AN
ESSAY

Towards making the

KNOWLEDGE
OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION

EASY

To the MEANEST CAPACITY.

Being a short and plain Account of the

Doctrines and Rules of CHRISTIANITY.

ALL that God requires from any Man, in order to everlasting Happiness, is *First*, to believe those Things which he has made known ; which is called *Faith* : *Secondly*, to live according to the *Rules* or *Laws* which he has given to us ; which is called *Obedience* : And, *Thirdly*, when a Man finds that he has any Way broken the Law of God, to be *sorrowful* for it, to confess it to God, to beg his *Pardon* for it, and diligently to amend it for the Time to come ; which is called *Repentance*.

These three Things then, namely, *Faith*, *Obedience*, and *Repentance*, do contain the whole Substance of the Duty of every Christian.

I begin with the first of these three ; And in order to enlighten the Mind, and strengthen the Faith of a Christian, I shall endeavour, *First*, to shew what are the chiefest of those

those things which God has made known to mankind, in order to our belief: And *Secondly*, what Grounds and Assurance we have, upon which to believe them.

As to the former of these, the Things made known by God to be believed by us, are chiefly these:

First, That there is a God, who made the *Heavens*, the *Earth*, and all things therein contained; and has disposed all Things in that most useful and beautiful Order in which they still continue. That God is not a *Body*, like unto us, nor subject unto any such *Frailities* or *Imperfections* as we are: But that he is a *Spirit*, *Eternal*, without beginning or ending, *most holy, just and true, most gracious and merciful*: That he knows *all* Things, can do *all* Things, and is present *every where*, without being confined to any place. And although there neither is nor can be more than *one God*, yet in the Unity of the *Godhead*, or *Divine Nature*, there are *three distinct Persons*, of whom frequent mention is made in the *Holy Scriptures*; and to each of whom both the *Name*, and *Attributes* of God are often ascribed: The first of these Persons is called the *Father*; the second the *Son*, and sometimes the *Word*; and the third the *Holy Ghost*, or *Spirit*. And this, in short, is the meaning of what we call the *doctrine of the Holy, Blessed, and Undivided Trinity*: Which is to be received and believed, because God has made it known to us; but ought not to be curiously pried into, because it is *above our Understanding to comprehend*.—As long as we are here in the body, we see such Things as these but as *through a Glass darkly*; but when we shall be advanced to the perfect State of the *Blessed in Heaven*, then we shall see *Face to Face*, and *know even as also we are known*.

Cor. xiii. 12.

To

To the first of these Persons, namely to the *Father*, the Holy Scriptures do more immediately ascribe the Work of creating the World by his Almighty Power, and of governing and ordering it, and all Things in it, by his good Providence.

As to the second of these Persons, who is called the *Son*, or the *Word*, we are taught to believe that he came down from Heaven, and took the Nature of Man upon him; and became *Man for our Sake*; like unto us in all Things, *Sin* only excepted: That he was conceived by the *Power of the Holy Spirit of God*, in the womb of a pure Virgin, and born of her, whereby he became both *God* and *Man in one Person*, was called by the Name of *Jesus* and *Christ*: And after he had lived a most *pure* and *unspotted Life*, was falsely accused by the People of the *Jews* before *Pontius Pilate* the *Roman Governor*, and was put to the *shameful* and *painful* Death of the *Cross*: And that it might fully appear that he had suffered even unto Death, a Spear was thrust into his Side while he was upon the *Cross*; and after his Body was taken down, it was laid in a *Sepulchre*, and continued there, without *Life*, until the third *Day*.

Now that we may understand how we are concerned in this Matter, we must here take Notice, that the first *Man* and *Woman*, *Adam* and *Eve*, whom God created at the beginning of the World, and from whom all Mankind are descended: This *first Man and Woman*, I say, soon after they were created, did commit a very great *Sin*, and highly offended *Almighty God*, in eating of the *Fruit* of that *Tree*, which God had *positively* and *strictly* forbidden them to eat, under the Threatning of a very great *Punishment*. By *this Sin* of theirs, their *Nature* became weakened and corrupted,

and very much inclined to *Sin* and *Wickedness*. And because the Nature of the Children must needs be like to that of their Parents, the *Corruption of the Nature of these two Persons*, who were the common Parents of all Mankind, did communicate an *universal Corruption* of Nature to all their Posterity ; by which all Mankind has ever since been naturally inclined to do those Things which God has *forbid*, and to leave undone those Things which he has *commanded* : Which Corruption of our Nature is what we commonly call by the Name of *Original Sin*.

And besides this Original Sin, there is no Man (except *Jesus Christ*) who has lived to such an Age, as to be capable of governing and managing his own Actions ; but what has committed many actual Sins and Transgressions ; upon both which Accounts we are all *by Nature*, rendered unfit for, and incapable of, that Eternal Happiness which God had provided for us ; and also are become exposed to the *Wrath of God*, and to that *Eternal Punishment* which his Justice has prepared for Sinners.

This is the sad and wretched Condition which all Mankind, *by Nature*, are in, ever since the Sin of our first Parents. But notwithstanding that Man had thus brought himself into this *evil State*, yet *God in his infinite Mercy* would not forsake, or wholly cast him off ; but was pleased again to admit us all into a Capacity of being restored to his *Favour*, and to that *eternal Happiness in the Life to come*, of which our original and actual Sins had deprived us. And in order to this, he condescended to *send his Son into the World*, *to take our Nature upon him*, and to become our *Redeemer* : His Sufferings and Death being accepted of by God, as a Sacrifice and Propitiation for the Sins of the

whole

whole World : For the Sake of which, and of his most holy and unspotted Life, God has been pleased to promise Pardon and Acceptance to all those, who either before, or since *Christ's* coming into the World, have, or shall embrace the true Faith, heartily repent of their former Sins, and carefully lead their Lives according to the Laws and Commandments of God. And this which *Jesus Christ* has thus done and obtained for us, is commonly called by the Name of the *Work of our Redemption*.

Furthermore, we are taught to believe that *Jesus Christ* after his Death did descend into Hell. But since God has not thought it necessary, in his Word, to give us a clear and distinct Account, either what Place is meant by *Hell*, or for what Reason *Christ* did descend thither, there is no Reason why we should trouble ourselves with any *curious Enquiry* into this Matter.

And after it had sufficiently appeared, that *Jesus Christ* was truly dead ; upon the *third Day* after his Death he rose again to *Life*, appeared to his *Apostles*, and very many of his *Disciples*, was seen and handled by them, and eat, drank, and conversed with them, for the Space of no less than *forty Days* (that in that Time they might have *sufficient Assurances* of the Reality of his Resurrection) after which, in the Sight of a Multitude of them, he was openly taken up, and ascended into *Heaven*, where he remains in the highest Glory, which is call'd *sitting at the Right Hand of God* ; where he continues for ever, to make *Intercession* with *God for us*.

Concerning the *third Person* in the holy Trinity, who is called the *Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, because he works *Holiness* in us, we are taught to believe that, soon after

Christ's Ascension into Heaven, the Holy Ghost, being sent by the Father and the Son, and coming forth from them, did in a wonderful Manner descend upon the Apostles and Disciples of Christ; enlightening their Minds, and opening their Understandings, that they might understand the holy Scriptures, and know the Will of God; giving them Gifts and Abilities to teach and preach the Gospel with Truth and Power; and enabling them to speak all Sorts of Languages, that they might instruct all the several Nations and People of the World; and giving them Power to work Miracles, for the better confirming those Things which they taught and preached.

Now although the Ministers and Preachers of the Gospel do not appear in these Days to be endowed with the same miraculous Gifts and Abilities as the Apostles were (there being *other* sufficient Means for the Instruction of the People, and Confirmation of the true Faith and Religion) yet we are assured, that where any Man in an honest and lawful Way, endeavours with Sincerity and Diligence to improve his Understanding, and increase his Knowledge, in the Things that relate to *God* and *Religion*, for the Good both of himself and others; the holy Spirit of God will not be *wanting* to *such a Man*, but will assist his pious and honest Endeavours, and will more and more enlighten his Mind, that he may grow and encrease in the Knowledge of those Things which are necessary both to his own, and others Salvation. And thus the *Holy Ghost* is the immediate Author and Worker of those Gifts and Graces within us which are necessary for the *Edification*; that is to say, the *Instruction* of all *Christian People*.

And

And whereas by Nature we are all of us inclined to Evil, and unable of ourselves to think or do any Thing as we should, the holy Spirit of God, besides the enlightening of our Minds with the Knowledge of those things which are necessary to Salvation, does also move and work upon our Conscience, our Will, and Affections, in order to incline and bring us to, and assist us in, the diligent and constant Practice of those things which God requires from us. And thus the *Holy Ghost* is also the Author of Holiness in us; (I mean if we comply with his Motions, and do not resist them) which is called the *Work of Sanctification*.

The whole Congregation of People, who, by the outward preaching of the Gospel, and the inward Motions of the holy Spirit, have been called and brought to receive and embrace the true Faith, and baptized in the Name of the *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*; all these Persons, I say, together with their Children, are called by the Name of the *Church of Christ*. And as a *King* is the *Head* of his *Kingdom*, so is *Christ* the *King* and *Head* of his *Church*: And the very end and Design of *Christ's* calling and gathering his *Church*, being the promoting of true Godliness here, in order to Salvation hereafter; for this Reason the *Church* is said to be *holy*, although many Persons who are ungodly, may outwardly appear and profess to be *Christians*, and live in the visible Communion of the *Church*; as one that is a *Rebel* in his *Heart*, may yet pretend to be a *Subject*, and live in outward Society with those that are *faithful* to the *Government*.

Furthermore, As a *Kingdom* or *Common-wealth* by its *Laws* and *Constitutions* is but one *Society*, although evil *Men* may raise *Factions*, make *Parties*, and cause *Divisions* within

within it ; so our Saviour *Christ Jesus* appointed and called but *one* Church, in the *Communion* or Fellowship of which, all *Saints*, that is, all good Christians, are for ever to be joined and united, and to partake in common the Advantages and Privileges which God has promised to that Society ; although by the *Perverseness* of some, and the *Mistakes* of others, this same Church, which ought to be entirely *one*, both in *Faith* and *Charity*, is divided into contrary Parties, which refuse and renounce *Communion* with one another.

And whereas, before the coming of *Christ*, the Church of God, that is to say, the People whom God had outwardly called, and made himself and his Will known unto them by his revealed Word ; whereas this Church, I say, was then confined to *one particular Place and Nation*, that is to say, to the Temple of *Jerusalem*, and the Children of *Israel* ; *Jesus Christ* has called *all Nations and People* indifferently into his Church, offering the Advantages and Privileges thereof, in as ample a Manner to the *Gentiles* as to the *Jews* ; and accepting of true *Faith, Repentance, Obedience and Worship*, alike in all Parts and Places of the whole World : Upon which Account the Church is called *Catholick*, that is to say, *Universal*.

As there is a *Covenant*, that is to say, a *mutual Agreement* or *Promise* made between a *Husband* and his *Wife*, a *Master* and his *Servant*, a *King* and his *People* : So in like Manner, is there a *Covenant* made between *God*, in and through *Jesus Christ* on the *one Part*, and the *Church* on the *other*. Every Member of the Church for his Part, promises and engages to perform those Things which *God* requires in order to *Salvation*, which, at the beginning

I told you, were *Faith, Obedience, and Repentance*: And God for his Part has promised, for the Sake of *Jesus Christ*, that he will give the *Grace and Assistance of his Holy Spirit* to all those who make a good Use thereof; that he will pardon the *Sins* of those who truly repent: that altho' when we die, our Bodies do return to the Earth, out of which they were taken, as our Souls do to God that gave them, yet a *Day* shall come when this World shall have an *End*, and *Jesus Christ* shall come to judge all *Mankind*, at which Time, the Bodies of all Men shall be *raised* again, and *reunited* to their Souls: And whereas they who have *lived wickedly*, and *died impenitently*, shall be condemned to *eternal Torments*, with the *Devil and his evil Spirits*, who were cast out of Heaven for their *Rebellion* against God: they who *faithfully* and *sincerely* perform those Things which God requires, shall be rewarded with everlasting *Happiness* and *Joy* in Heaven in the Presence of God for evermore.

And thus we have heard what are the chief of those Things which God has made known to Mankind in order to our *Belief*. The next Thing to be considered is, what *Grounds and Assurance* we have, upon which we *may*, and *ought* to believe them.

And here in the *first* Place, some of these Things are to be believed, because we are assured of them by our own *Reason and Understanding*. Thus for Example, our own *Reason* informs us, that the World was made and framed by *Almighty God*, because we see so much *Order, Beauty, and Usefulness*, in the *whole*, and *every Part* of it: That *God is Eternal, most Wise, Good, Just, Powerful, and Perfect*, because he is the *first Cause* of all *Things*:

That

That good Men shall be rewarded, and wicked Men punished, because God is *Good and Just, Wise and Powerful*, and that these *Rewards and Punishments* shall be distributed in the *Life which is to come*, because we very often see wicked Men *prosperous*, and good Men much afflicted, as long as they remain in this Life. These, I say, and some such Things as these are, abundantly taught us even by our *Reason alone*, and therefore ought to be received and believed, even tho' God had not made them farther known unto us by any Revelation.

But, we have a farther *ground* to believe not only these, and such like Things as were last mentioned, but also all the rest of those Things of which I have been giving an account; and that is, because they are plainly contained in *that Book* which we commonly call the *Holy Scripture*; to which Book we ought to give *Credit*, because the *Doctrine* which is contained in that Part of it, which is called the *New Testament*, was confirmed not only by the *Miracles* and *wonderful Works*, but also by the *Death* and *Sufferings* of *Jesus Christ* and his *Apostles*, and many of his *Disciples*. And for the other Part of it, which is called the *Old Testament*, we ought to give the like *Credit* to that also, because *Jesus Christ* and his *Apostles* do so often in the *New Testament* give *Testimony* of the *Truth* of it, and assure us, that it, as well as the *New*, was written by *Holy Men* who were inspired by the *Holy Spirit of God*.

And although the several Parts of this *Holy Book* were originally written in such *Languages* as are not now generally understood by the common *People*; yet since God, in his *Providence*, has all along stirred up the *Spirits* of so

many

many holy and learned Men, to bestow so much Care and Pains both in the keeping and preserving, and also in the translating and explaining of this Book, and every Part of it; we may be very well assured that if those who are unlearned, do give themselves *diligently* to the *hearing* and *reading* of it, in such Languages as they do understand, and also are careful to *receive* and *follow* such Instructions as godly Men, both by *preaching* and *writing* do give them out of it, God, who is *good* and *merciful*, will *undoubtedly* accept of them, because that, in this Case, they do all that is within their *Power* to do, and more cannot with any Reason be required from them.

But if any Man should here tell me, that some of those Things which the Holy Scripture proposes to be believed, are far above our Knowledge and Capacity, and therefore that it seems impossible for us to give our *Assent* to them, because we are not able to *understand* them: I answer, that if any Man would persuade me to believe a Thing which was plainly *contrary to Sense and Reason*, and should pretend that it was revealed by God, I should immediately, in such a Case, refuse to comply or yield my *Assent*, because I am sure that a good and gracious God will never require such *monstrous* and *absurd* Things from his Creatures: He never will impose it upon us to *believe*, that *Bitter* is *Sweet*, or *Sweet Bitter*; that *Darkness* is *Light*, or *Light Darkness*; that what we *see*, *feel*, and *taste*, to be a *small Portion of Bread*, is a *Human Body*; or, that one and the same *Body* can be entirely in many several and far *distant Places at once*. — Such Things as these, I say, I am sure God will never impose upon us to believe; because he has so framed the Mind of Man, as to reject all such *Absurdities*

and *Contradictions* as these, as soon as ever he hears them named. But as for Things which do not appear to be *absurd*, but only are dark and obscure, and not *contrary* to our Understanding, altho' it may be very far *above* it, if God has thought fit to declare some such Things as these unto us, there can be no Reason why we should not give Credit to them upon his Authority. A Man who is born *blind*, believes that there is such a Thing as *Light*, (altho' he knows not what it is) because all his Neighbours tell him so; and if the *Holy Scripture* tells me that there are three Persons in the *Unity* of the Divine Nature, and that the *Divine* and *Human* Nature are joined together in the single *Person* of *Christ*, why ought I not to give my Assent to these Things, altho' I do not understand the Manner of them?

And thus have I given some Account of the *first* thing which God requires from us; namely, to believe what he has made known, which is called *Faith*. I proceed therefore to the *second* thing which he requires from us: which is, to live according to those Rules or *Laws* which he has given us, which is called *Obedience*.

The Way whereby we come to know what the *Laws* of God are, is partly by our *own Reason*, and more fully by the *Holy Scriptures*: Most of the Things which God commands, are in themselves so very reasonable and plain, that they who have not the *Light* of his *Word*, may yet very easily know them, even by the Guidance of their own *Understanding*, as will presently appear, when we come to take a View of the Particulars: And for the further directing and assisting our *Reason*, as also for the teaching us some Part of his *Will*, which otherwise of ourselves we could

could never come to know ; he has given us a full Account of all his Laws in his revealed Word : And this is sufficient Reason to oblige us to keep them, because he who is our Creator and Redaemer, our Supreme Lord, our Master and our Judge, requires it from us.

The chief and most fundamental of the Laws of God (and under which all the rest may be comprehended) are those which are commonly known by the Name of the *Ten Commandments* : But for the more easy taking a full View both of these and all the rest of God's Laws together, they are generally divided into *three Sorts* ; the *first* whereof, contains all those Laws which teach us *our Duty to God* : the *second* contains those Laws which teach every Man *his Duty towards himself* ; and the *third* contains those Laws which teach us *our Duty towards other Men* : Under which Division I shall endeavour to give as short, yet plain and comprehensive an Account as I can, of them.

First, then, as for the *Duty which we owe unto God* ; the chief Parts or Branches of it are these, namely, to acknowledge and believe all those Things which he has made known (of which I have already spoken :)

To own that whatever he commands or threatens is very just and fit :

To hope for, and expect the Performance of all his *Promises* to us upon those very Terms and Conditions that he has set down ; neither presuming upon *God's Mercy*, as if he would bless us, although we continue in our *Sins* ; nor despairing of his *Goodness* and *Favour* towards us, if we *repent* of them and serve him faithfully.

To love God above all Things because he is so excellent and *perfect* in himself, and so *good* and *gracious* to us ; and

to manifest this our Love towards him, by our *earnest Endeavours* to do all Things which may *please* him, and by *striving to enjoy and be with him, as much as we can, here in this Life by Prayer and Meditation, and also in the Life to come by preparing ourselves to be for ever happy with him in Heaven.*

To fear God above all Things, because he is most Just and Powerful, and will certainly *punish* us for our Sins, if we do not *repent* of them ; for which Reason, we should be more afraid to *offend* him, than to *disoblige* all the Men in the World :

To put our Trust in God in all Manner of *Danger or Distress*, assuring ourselves, *that if we continue to serve him faithfully, he will give us Grace and Spiritual Strength, whereby we shall be enabled to resist Temptations, and to perform our Duty* ; and also that he will either deliver us from the *Troubles and Afflictions* of this World, if he sees it *best* for us, or else will give us *Strength and Patience* to bear them, and make them serviceable, in the End, to our *eternal Happiness* :

To *humble* ourselves before God, in a due consideration of his *Greatness and Goodness*, and our own *Weakness and Unworthiness* ; submitting ourselves to his Holy Will and Pleasure ; in all Things *chearfully* obeying whatever he commands, and not only *patiently*, but *thankfully* bearing whatever he, in the Course of his Providence, shall think fit to lay upon us ; and, the more we are *afflicted*, endeavouring the more to be *fruitful and abound* in all the Works of *Virtue and Piety* :

To *honour* God inwardly by acknowledging his infinite Greatness and Goodness, and to *express* his Honour towards him,

him, in our outward Actions : coming to the Place of his *Worship* with *Seriousness*, and behaving ourselves there with *Gravity* and *Decency* ; paying a due Respect to his *Ministers* for the sake of their Function, being ready to contribute what in us lies, to the Advancement of his *Glory* ; employing his own *Day in Works and Exercises of Piety and Charity* ; *Reading*, or *Hearing*, or *Meditating upon his Holy Word*, and endeavouring to get the best Instructions we can of it ; giving due *Attendance* upon, and *Obedience* unto, those *Ordinances* which he has appointed, such as *Preaching*, *Catechising*, *Baptism*, and the *Holy Communion* ; often calling to Mind the *Vow* which we enter into at *Baptism*, whereby we are admitted into the visible Society and Fellowship of *Christ's Church* ;

To prepare ourselves constantly and diligently by *Prayer*, *Meditation*, *Self-Examination*, and *Repentance*, that we may be fit to come and *eat of that Bread*, and *drink of that Cup*, which *Christ* has appointed as a *Remembrance of his Death and Sufferings for us* ; and also as the *Means whereby we partake of and communicate in the Merits of his Passion* ; for which Reason it is called the *Holy Communion* :

Never mentioning God's *Holy Name* but with *Seriousness* and *Reverence* ; abstaining from all *vain*, *profane*, and *false Swearing*, *Cursing*, and *Blaspheming* ; always making a *Conscience* of performing faithfully whatever we have bound ourselves to by an *Oath*, and never making a *Fest* or a *By-word* of any thing that relates to *God*, or wherein *Religion* is concerned :

And last of all, to worship God both publickly and privately ; that is to say, to praise him for his *Goodness* and *Excellency* ; to give *Thanks* unto him for his *Blessings* both *Spiritual*

ritual and Temporal which we have received from him, to pray to him for all Things necessary both for our *Souls* and for our *Bodies*; to *confess our Sins* unto him, and to *beg the Pardon* of them from him; offering up all these our Devotions in the *Name* and through the *Mediation* of *Jesus Christ* our most blessed Saviour and Redeemer.

These, I say, are the main Branches, and fundamental Parts of our Duty to God: And as we must be ever careful and diligent to perform all these Things towards him, so must we not, upon any Account, render this, or any Part of this same Duty to any Thing or Person but to *God alone*. We must neither *love*, nor *fear*, nor *hope*, nor *trust in*, nor *honour*, nor *worship*, nor *praise*, nor *pray* to any *Saint*, or *Angel*, or *Image*, or any Thing whatsoever, whether in *Heaven* or upon *Earth*, in the same or the like Manner as we perform these Things towards Almighty God: For *God is a jealous God*, and will not endure any *Rival* or *Competitor* in that *Love, Honour, and Duty* which we owe unto him.

I come now in the *second Place*, to those Laws of God which concern the *Duty of every Man, towards himself*: The chief Branches of which are these that follow; that is to say.

To be *humble* in our own *Thoughts*, considering what *frail* and *infirm*, what *ignorant* and *forgetful*, *Creatures* we are:

Not to desire any *praise* from *Men*, but to refer the *Glory* of every thing that may seem good in us, wholly and entirely to *God*, who is the *Author* of it.

To be *meek* and *calm* in our *Temper* and *Behaviour*, never suffering *Anger*, or any other *Passion* to grow so strong within

within us, as to make us either *say* or *do* any thing that is unbecoming a *Christian*:

Often to consider and think upon our State and Condition, with respect both to *this World* and *that which is to come*, that so we may be always upon our Guard against *Temptations to Sin*.

To be patient and contented in all Estates and Conditions of Life, as well in *Sickness* as in *Health*, in *Adversity* as in *Prosperity*; neither murmuring nor repining at any Evil that befalls us, nor envying those who seem to be in a better Condition than we: not coveting, or in the least desiring either *Riches* or *Preferment*, but as *God sees fit*, and may conduce most to his *Glory*; but always submitting to the secret Hand and Directions of God's Providence, which is in every Thing that comes to pass in the World.

We are also to be *diligent* and *industrious* in improving ourselves more and more in the *Knowledge* of Religion, and the *Practice* of every Sort of *Virtue*; making the best use we can of that Portion of *Grace* which we *already* have, that so more may be given to us.

To be very *chaste* and *modest* both in *our Actions*, and also in our very *Words* and *Thoughts*, avoiding not only all *filthy Lust and Uncleaness*, but even all *Manner of immodest Discourse*; and mortifying and subduing all *impure Desires*.

To be *moderate* in *Eating*, *sober* and *temperate* in *Drinking*; not wasting over much Time in *Sleep* or *Idleness*, or any Sort of *Recreations*, much less in such as are *unlawful*.

Not bestowing much Cost in *Apparel* or *Furniture*, or any other Thing which serves only to please our *Fancy*, or gratify our *Curiosity*; but always making such an Use

of those Creatures which God has given us, and those Liberties which he has allowed us, as may tend most to his *Glory*, the *Good* of others, and the *Health* and *Welfare* both of our *Souls* and *Bodies*.—And this shall suffice for a brief Account of that Duty which every Man, by *God's Law*, is obliged to perform towards himself.

And now, in the *Third Place*, for that Duty which we owe to all other Men.

By the *Laws of God*, we are obliged to *love all Men* whatsoever (whether they are *Poor* or *Rich*, *Low* or *High*, *Friends*, *Strangers*, or *Enemies*) altho' not altogether as *well*, yet as *truly* and *sincerely*, without any *Fraud* or *Dissimulation*, as we *love ourselves*; and this our *Love* must never fail to be shewn, by our *hearty Prayers* for the *Welfare of every Man*, and our *sincere Endeavours* to prevent his *Hurt*, and promote his *Good*, as far as we have Ability and Opportunity for it; always *remembering* and taking Care, that in our doing *Good unto one Man*, we do not offer any *Injury*, or neglect any Part of that Duty which we owe unto *another*; but doing unto every Man, as we should judge it to be *reasonable* and *conscionable* for us to *expect* and *desire* that they should do by us, if we were in their Case and Condition.

We must neither *take away* nor *detain* from any other Man, any Thing which is his *lawful Right*; but whatsoever is fairly due to him, either by the *Laws of God*, or those of the *Land*, or by any *lawful Promise* or *Agreement* made to or with him, must freely and readily be rendered to him, without putting him to the *Trouble* of *suing* or *contending* for it:

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The Life of no Man must be taken away (except by the lawful Authority of the Magistrate, or in one's own just and necessary Defence) nor must his Body be maimed or hurt, or his good Name injured or lessened, either by raising or helping to spread any false or ill-grounded Reports concerning him, or by publishing his Faults or Failings, except in Justice and Charity to others we become bound to do it: But on the contrary, we must be ready, as we have Opportunity, to contribute what in us lies, to preserve the Life, and Health, and good Name, as well as the Goods and Estate of our Neighbour, if they appear to be in Danger, either by any Accident, or, by the malicious Design of another against them: We must not tempt or allure, or by our evil Example encourage other Men to commit Sin; but as we may conveniently, we must admonish, advise, reprove, and exhort them for their Souls Good:

Nor may we deceive any Man by false or equivocating Speeches, or by breaking such Promises as we have made to him; but must be true, faithful, and sincere in all our Conversation and Dealing with all Men.

Those who are Poor, or in any Distress or Affliction, we are bound, to the best of our Power, to relieve, help, and comfort; and altho' Malefactors may and must be punished for the public Good, for a Terror to others, and for the saving and protecting the Lives, Estates, and good Names of honest Men, yet nothing of this Nature must be done either out of private Hatred or Resentment, or with greater Cruelty or Severity than what the Law requires, and is necessary for the true End for which such Punishments are, or ought to be always designed.

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They who are under Errors as to Matters of Religion, are to be *argued* with, and *persuaded* for their Soul's good, in the *mildest* and most *gentle* Manner; nor should any *Heat* or *Anger*, *Railing* or *Reviling*, be made use of against the greatest *Hereticks* or *Schismaticks*; neither ought any Man to be persecuted or punished by the Civil Power, barely for his *Mistakes* in Matters of *Doctrine*, provided that he be *peaceable*, and his *Practice* good, and that he neither *attempts* nor *teaches* any thing which tends to the *disturbing* of the *State*, or to the *debauching* of the *Morals* of the People.

They who without any just Cause are *publick* Enemies to the *State*, (whether they are foreign Foes or domestick Rebels) may be *resisted*, and under the *Commission of law* *ful Authority*, subdued by Force of Arms.

If a private *Enemy* unlawfully assaults, or any way endeavours to injure a Man in his *Person*, *Goods*, or good *Name*, it is lawful for the Person who is thus assaulted or injured to stand up in his own *Defence*, as far as the *Justice* and *Exigence* of his *Case* requires. But when we have thus done all that is necessary, or that we are able honestly to do, for the *Preservation* of ourselves or the *Publick*, we must not proceed farther out of *Hatred* or *Malice*, to do any Thing merely to vex, or grieve, or hurt, even the greatest and most *implacable* *Enemies*: But on the contrary, having so secured ourselves, as that they can do us no Hurt, we must always be ready to do them all *Manner* of *Good* that is consistent with our own *necessary Safety*, and with that *Duty* which we owe to the rest of *Mankind*.

Husbands must love their *Wives* with a most tender *Affection*;

Affection; of which they must give all the Proof they can in all their *Actions*: And *Wives* must in like Manner *love*, and also be *obedient* to their *Husbands*, and each of them must be strictly *just* and *faithful* to the other in *all Things*.

Parents must honestly *endeavour* to provide for their *Children*, and to teach and breed them up in such a manner as may be best, both for their *Souls* and *Bodies*, diligently and tenderly watching over them, to keep them from all *Harm*, countenancing and encouraging them in every *Thing* that is good; and reproving, and sometimes correcting them, but without *Bitterness* or *Passion*, when they find them given to any *Thing* that is evil.

Masters and *Mistresses* must be *just* and *merciful* to their *Servants*, and *Servants* must behave themselves not only with *Faithfulness* and *Diligence*, but also with *Obedience* and *Respect* towards their *Masters* and *Mistresses*.

The *Pastors* and *Ministers* of God's Church must be *exemplary* in their *Lives*, *diligent* and *industrious* in their *Teaching* and *Preaching* of *wholesome* and *useful* *Doctrine*, and *administiring* and *dispensing* of all the *Ordinances* of God, that they may, as much as in them lies, promote the *Salvation* of the *Souls* that are committed to their *Charge*:

And the *People*, on the *other Hand*, must pay a *Respect* to their *Pastors* and *Ministers*, for their *Work* and *Function's Sake*; giving as constant and reverend *Attendance* as they can upon all *holy Offices*, and carefully *barkening* to, and *putting in Practice*, all such *wholesome Directions* and *Instructions*, as they do or shall receive from them.

And lastly, all *Magistrates* and *Rulers*, in their several

Stations, must govern the People that are under them, according to the *Laws* and *Constitutions* of the Land, administering *Justice* with *Diligence* and *Dispatch*, and without *Fear*, *Favour*, or *Affection*, of, or to any Man ; always tempering (as much as in them lies) the *Rigour* and *Severity* of *Human Laws*, with that *Equity*, *Moderation*, and *Mercy*, that the *Law of God* requires, and is consistent with the *Publick Good*.

And the People, *on the other Hand*, must behave themselves towards their *Rulers* with *Honour* and *Reverence* to their *Persons*, and *Submission* and *Obedience* to their *lawful Authority*, making Conscience of performing whatever the *Law of the Land* requires, except it should so fall out, that something is thereby commanded, which is evidently contrary to *God's Law* : There being nothing else that can excuse a Subject from giving Obedience to the *Laws* and *Constitutions* of that *Government* under which he *lives*, except he can make it appear, that *God himself* requires the *contrary* from him.

And thus I have done with the *second* Thing which *God* requires from us, which is, Obedience to those *Laws* or *Rules* that he has given us. I come now to the *third* and *last* Thing that *God* requires from us, and that is *Repentance*; which, although it may be reckoned as a Part of our *Obedience*, because it is a Thing *commanded by God*, yet since it has an equal Relation to every one of the *Divine Laws*, of which I have been giving an Account, I thought it might not be improper to reserve it here to be spoken of in the *last* Place.

Now, when a Man has transgressed any of the *Laws of God*

God, and thereby made himself liable to his Wrath and eternal Damnation ; the first Step that he must take, in order to Repentance and Reconciliation with him, is to be truly sorrowful for his Sins, whereby he has provoked so good and gracious, so just and powerful a God, and run himself into so great Danger. But the Truth of this Sorrow is not to be judged of by the Violence or Passionateness of it ; but that Man who has such a due Sense of his Sins, as to be effectually moved thereby to forsake and amend them : He, and he only, can be said to be truly and acceptably sorrowful for them.

Now this Sorrow for Sin must, in the next Place, move him to make an humble Acknowledgment and Confession of them to *God* : And that he may the better perform this, it is necessary that he often examine his own Conscience, and endeavour to bring his Sins to his Remembrance.

And at the same Time when he confesses his Sins, he must also humbly beg *God's Pardon* for them for the Sake of *Jesus Christ*, who died for us ; and must put on serious and stedfast *Resolutions*, that he will amend them, and lead a better *Life* for the Time to come : And that if he has done any Wrong in *Word* or *Deed* to any other Man whatsoever, he will make *Reparation* and *Restitution* to him, to the best of his Power.

And to conclude all, he must strictly keep and fulfil these *Resolutions* when he has made them ; or else all that has gone before will signify *nothing*. For indeed *Reformation* or *Amendment of Life* is the only Thing that *completes* and makes up the true Nature of *Repentance*.

And

And thus I have endeavoured to give a *brief* and *plain* Account of all that God requires as necessary to Salvation. And God of his Mercy direct us to *believe* and *practise* accordingly, and grant that in the End we may enjoy the Reward of all, even eternal Happiness, through *Jesus Christ* our Lord.

F I N I S.

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The Right Hon. Lord Anson	52 10 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	52 10 0
The Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond, Bishop of St. Asaph	5 5 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5 5 0
Ditto 3d Sub.	5 5 0
* Sir Charles Asgill and Co.	10 10 0
Mess. Adair and Jackson	10 10 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	10 10 0
Mr. William Addis	1 1 0
* Michael Adolphus, Esq;	5 5 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5 5 0
Ditto 3d Sub.	5 5 0
Carried forward	1769 1 0

	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1769 1 0
* Philip Affleck, <i>Esq</i> ;	3 3 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3 3 0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	3 3 0
Mr. Thomas Arnall	0 10 6
Christopher Arnold, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
* George Aufrere, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5 5 0
Artichoke at Camberwell, by <i>Mr. Fielding</i>	1 1 0
Mrs. Abney of Stoke Newington	10 10 0
Thomas Ashurst, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
P. A. London	5 5 0
Rev. Dr. Ayerst of Canterbury, by <i>Mr. Keating</i>	5 5 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5 5 0
Mrs. Adolphus	5 5 0
Henry Archer, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
Mr. William Appleby	5 5 0
James Adams, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
Edmund Affleck, <i>Esq</i> ; of his Majesty's Ship <i>Mercury</i>	5 5 0
Mrs. Askew,	5 5 0
P. Alavoine, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
William Alexander, <i>Esq</i> ; and Sons of <i>Edinburgh</i>	15 15 0
Mr. Zach. Agace	10 10 0
Mr. John Almack by <i>Mr. Fielding</i>	5 5 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5 5 0
Right Hon. Lady Anson	11 11 0
Sir Richard Adams	5 5 0

nonA nonB nonC nonD

B

Benefit Play of the <i>Miser</i> , given by <i>Mr. Rich</i>	232	5	6
Benefit Play of the <i>Suspicious Husband</i> , given by <i>Mr. Garrick and Mr. Lacy</i>	271	2	0
Benefit Entertainment at <i>Sadlers Wells</i> , given by <i>Mr. Rosamond</i>	65	15	0
Benefit Entertainment given by the Proprietors at <i>Ranelagh House</i>	502	7	0

Carried forward

2989 2 0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2989	2	0
Benefit Play at Lynn Regis by Mr. Knox, Master of the Grammar School, by the Hands of Mr. Fielding	26	5	0
Benefit Opera of Rosmira, given by Signora Mingotti	59	6	0
Benefit Play at Bath, by Michael Adolphus, Esq;	16	11	0
Benefit at Ranelagh	94	3	0
Benefit Play of Othello by Mr, Rich	41	15	9
His Grace the Duke of Bedford	50	0	0
Her Grace the Dutches of Bolton	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Right Hon. Earl of Bath	21	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Brooke	10	10	0
* Right Hon. Lord Blakeney	21	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Bathurst	10	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Berkely of Stratton	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Ditto 3d Sub.	20	0	0
Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq;	30	0	0
Thomas Broderick, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White	10	10	0
* Sir John Barnard	15	15	0
Slingsby Bethel, Esq; Alderman	15	15	0
William Baker, Esq; Alderman	15	15	0
Mr. Thomas Balack	2	2	0
Mr. Lewis Baril	5	5	0
Mess. Barnes, Van Mildert, and Co.	10	10	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	10	10	0
Ditto 3d Sub.	10	10	0
Mr. John Bateman	2	2	0
Stephen Beckingham, Esq;	5	5	0
* William Belchier, Esq;	21	0	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	10	10	0
* Mr. John Bland, jun.	10	10	0
* Edmund Boehm, Esq;	10	10	0
Jacob Bosanquet Esq;	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	10	10	0
Carried forward	3583	6	9

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3583	6	9
* William Bowden, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Elias Brand, <i>Esq</i> ;	15	15	0
Mr. John Broadley	1	1	0
Mr. Jeremiah Brock	3	3	0
Mr. Richard Brook	1	1	0
Mr. James Brown	1	1	0
John Brown, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. John Brown	2	2	0
Mr. P. Brushel	1	16	0
George Bryant, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. J. Bucknall	2	2	0
S. Bull, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
John Buryau, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mess. Buryau and <i>Co.</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Burch	1	1	0
Mr. Benj. Burges	0	10	0
Mr. John Burkitt	1	1	0
A. B	1	1	0
Jonas Benjamin, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness</i>	2	2	0
Norborne Berkely, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Birt	1	1	0
Mess. Berisford and Fane	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Bearcroft of Kelvedon	5	0	0
A. B.	3	3	0
T. B.	4	4	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	4	4	0
Mr. James Bury	2	2	0
Brook Bridges, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Barnard of Eaton	2	2	0
George Barne, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Beswick	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Bouchay	1	1	0
Charles Brett, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Bacon	1	1	0
Samuel Bosworth, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	3747	2	9

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3747	2	9
Joseph Bell, <i>Esq; of the Post-Office</i>	5	5	0
Sir Henry Beddingfield, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Nich. Bull of <i>Pudding-Lane</i>	2	2	0
Mess. Ball and Maitland	21	0	0
Rev. Dr. Bristow	3	3	0
Mr. John Baker	10	10	0
Daniel Bailey, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
Rev. Mr. J. B. by <i>J. Thornton, Esq;</i>	6	6	0
Joseph Bliflet, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Brassey, Lee, and Son	21	0	0
The Rev. Gilbert Bennett of <i>Lincoln</i> , by Mr. <i>J. Fielding</i> ,	16	15	6
The Bearer	0	10	6
Sir Walter Blacket, <i>Bart.</i>	105	0	0
<i>Ditio 2d Sub.</i>	50	0	0
Hon. C. Berkely	10	0	0
* Robert Bootle, <i>Esq;</i>	50	0	0
William Bouverie, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Thomas Le Blanc, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
James Bourdieu, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
D. I. B.	20	0	0
John Baker, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Edward Burn, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Benjamin Benson, <i>Esq; of Bury in Suffolk</i>	21	0	0
Mr. Bonneau, by the <i>Hands of a Lady</i>	1	3	0
Paul Blagrove, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
From the Workhouse of Bury St. Edmond, for maintaining, and Charges of returning five Boys who refused to go to Sea	2	10	0
Scoto Britanicus	2	2	0
Mr. Broadley of <i>Hull</i>	5	5	0
William Black, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
* Sir Piercy Brett	10	10	0
Sir William Burnaby	10	10	0
* Robert Bollard, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
William Boys, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
* Timothy Bret, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	4212	9	9

	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4212 9 9
Bryan Benson, Esq;	10 10 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10 10 0
Henry Crab Bolton, Esq;	10 10 0
Christopher Burrow, Esq;	5 5 0
John Barker, Esq;	10 10 0
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;	10 10 0
Miss Baron, by Mr. Fielding	1 1 0
Mr. Richard Bell of Hull, by J. Thornton, Esq;	3 3 0
Mr. J. Brogden	5 5 0

A Subscription from sundry Gentlemen in the Service of the East India Company at Bombay, collected by Samuel Hough, Esq; and remited to Lawrence Sullivan, Esq;

Viz.	Rupees
Hon. Richard Bouchier, Esq;	150 0 0
The Wor. Charles Crommelin, Esq;	100 0 0
William Sedgwick, Esq;	50 0 0
George Scott, Esq;	50 0 0
Thomas Byfield, Esq;	50 0 0
William Hornby, Esq;	50 0 0
Thomas Whitehill, Esq;	50 0 0
Samuel Hough, Esq;	184 2 75
Mr. Daniel Draper	50 0 0
Capt. George England	100 0 0
Commodore William James	100 0 0
Capt. John Cleugh	50 0 0
Capt. Nicholas Coode	50 0 0
Capt. Daniel Inee	50 0 0
Lieutenant James Scott	40 0 0
Capt. Leslie Baille	50 0 0
Lieutenant Andrew Nesbit	20 0 0
Lieutenant David Young	26 0 0
Lieutenant George Bembow	20 0 0
Lieutenant Richard Collett	14 0 0
Mr. Thomas Fleetwood	16 0 0
Lieutenant William Cotton Kelwick	20 0 0
Lieutenant Alexander Wilson	20 0 0
Lieutenant John Ward	20 0 0

Carried forward

1330 2 75) 4279 13 9

	L.	s.	z.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1330	2	75
Lieutenant John Moore	20	0	0
Lieutenant Richard Bendy	20	0	0
Capt. Alexander Gordon	50	0	0
Capt. David Crichton	50	0	0
Lieutenant Henry Cuel	40	0	0
Lieutenant James Shaw	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Ross	100	0	0
Lieutenant David Crichton, <i>sen.</i>	50	0	0
Capt. Richard Moore	30	0	0
Capt. John George	20	0	0
Capt. Page Kebble	50	0	0
Lieutenant David Crichton, <i>jun.</i>	20	0	0
Lieutenant Joseph Sherman	20	0	0

at 2s. 5d. per Rupee 1820 2 75 18 220 0 0

George Bond, *Esq.* 5 5 0
Capt. Matthew Buckle, by Isaac Hughes, *Esq.* 10 10 0

*The worshipful Alderman, Deputy, and Common
Council of Bridge Ward. Viz.*

William Stephenson, <i>Esq.</i> ; Ald.	21	0	0
Mr. William Post, Deputy	5	5	0
Mr. Coles Child	3	3	0
Mr. Clement Corderoy	3	3	0
Mr. Timothy Topping	3	3	0
Mr. Benjamin Silcock	3	3	0
Mr. Richard Walkden	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Horne	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Machine	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Gilmore	3	3	0
Mr. James Howard	3	3	0
Mr. William Jebson	3	3	0
Mr. William Topping	3	3	0
Mr. George Baskerville	3	3	0
Mr. Daniel Rooke	3	3	0
Mr. Robert Freeland	3	3	0

70 7 0

Carried forward

4585 15 9

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	458	5	9
Master and Fellows of Bennet College, Cambridge	10	10	0
Capt. Bentley	6	6	0
Dr. John Betsworth	20	0	0
T. B. by Lord Folkeston	4	4	0
Mr. James Brown	4	4	0
Penalty of a Baker for selling Bread of an inferior Quality, by J. Fielding, Esq;	1	0	0
Ditto	2	0	0
Ditto	3	0	0
Ditto	2	0	0
Capt. William Brett	5	5	0
Capt. Blake by Mr. Hanway	1	1	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Ditto 3d Sub.	5	5	0
Mrs. Mary Barnardiston	5	5	0
Miss Mary Barnardiston	21	0	0
C. and B.	3	5	6
Right Hon. Lord Barrington	5	5	0
Surplus of a Sum subscribed by some Gentlemen at Brightelmston for an entertainment on the joyful News of our Victory over the French, 1st of August, 1759.	9	10	0
Daniel Bailey, Esq;	10	0	0
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor	10	10	0
John Berney, Esq; of Bracon Ash	10	10	0

C

Right Hon. Lord Cadogan	5	5	0
Right Hon. Earl of Cardigan	20	0	0
Right Hon. Countess of Cardigan	20	0	0
Right Hon. Lady Cobham	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lady Carlisle	5	5	0
Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis	10	10	0
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle	10	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Carysfort	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Carried forward	4818	6	3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	48	18	6 3
* The Hon. A. Hume-Campbell	10	10	0
The Hon. Gen. Conway	20	0	0
The Hon. Col. Mordaunt Chracherode	5	5	0
Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.	10	10	0

Worshipful COMPANIES, COMMUNITIES, ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, and COLLECTIONS.

The worshipful Company of Apothecaries	100	0	0
Carpenters	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	50	0	0
Clothworkers	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	100	0	0
Cooks	52	10	0
Coopers	50	0	0
Drapers	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	100	0	0
Fishmongers	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	100	0	0
Grocers	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	100	0	0
Goldsmiths	200	0	0
Salters	100	0	0
Stationers	100	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	50	0	0
Sadlers	100	0	0
Skinner	100	0	0
Merchant-Taylors	100	0	0
Vintners	100	0	0
Weavers	50	0	0
Drapers (<i>of Shrewsbury</i>)	20	0	0
The Hon. East India Company	200	0	0
The Worshipful the Russia Company	100	0	0

Carried over

7237 1 3

	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	7231 1 3
The worshipful Mayor, and Corporation of <i>Salisbury</i>	50 0 0
Corporation of Bridport in Devonshire, by <i>Mr. Way</i>	10 10 0
Mathematical Charity School in Hatton Garden, <i>by the Hand of C. Arnold, Esq; their Treasurer</i>	200 0 0
The worshipful Master and Members of <i>Mer- chants Hall</i> at Bristol	105 0 0
Corporation of the City of <i>Bristol</i>	210 0 0
Master and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall in the <i>University of Cambridge</i>	21 0 0
Corporation of the Trinity House at Hull	52 10 0
Proprietors of the Bank at Newcastle	20 0 0
<i>Civil List money on his Majesty's Bounty returned from the Exchequer</i>	25 0 0
<i>Monday Night's Club at Mr. Chapman's Coffee- House, by his Hands</i>	10 10 0
<i>Thursday Club at the St. Alban's Tavern</i>	10 10 0
<i>Club at the Nag's-Head in Southwark</i>	2 2 0
<i>A Box Club at Mr. Flannagan's, Rosemary-lane</i>	5 5 0
<i>Club of Gentlemen at the Braund's-Head, Bond-Street</i>	7 7 0
<i>Club of Gentlemen at the Bedford-Head Tavern in Southampton-Street</i>	53 13 6
<i>Club of Gentlemen on Saturday Night, Church Coffee-House, Piccadilly</i>	10 10 0
<i>Revolution Club at Southampton</i>	10 10 0
<i>A Weekly Club at the Star and Garter, Pall-Mall, by Mr. Fynmore</i>	14 14 0
<i>Club of Gentlemen at the Three Tun Tavern in Spital-Fields, by George Garrett, Esq;</i>	52 10 0
<i>Club of Tradesmen usually meeting at the Neptune, Liverpool</i>	21 0 0
<i>Club of Gentlemen at the Turk's-Head at New- castle</i>	20 0 0
<i>A Subscription from some Gentlemen at Chester</i>	52 10 0
<i>Club of Young Men at Dover</i>	5 5 0
<i>Club called the Liverpool Bucks</i>	52 10 0
 <i>Carried forward</i>	<hr/> 8259 17 9

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	8259	17	9
Club of Gentlemen at Morpheth	5	5	0
Collection at the Assizes for the County of Northum- berland, by William Ord, Esq;	39	5	6
Inquest of Billingsgate Ward, paid to them by the Gangmen of Cox's Quay, for their neglect in not keeping their Weights just	5	5	0
Society of Gentlemen at Saunders Coffee house, St. James's-Street	23	2	0
A Collection at the Assizes of Leicester, by Shuk- burgh Ashby, Esq; High-Sheriff of the County.	59	11	0
Owners of the St. Olive Privateer, by Mr. Butler	14	5	2
Part of the Subscription of the County of Sussex, by the Hands of John Mears Fagg, Esq;	105	0	0
Remainder of Ditto, by the Hands of Richard Rideout, Esq;	78	8	6
Robin-Hood Society, by Mr. Fielding	10	10	0
A Collection at the Grand Assizes for the County of Southampton, by Thomas Hall, jun. Esq; Sheriff	41	14	6
Ditto for the County of Dorset, by John Damer, Esq; Sheriff	37	10	0
Ditto for the County of Rutland, by Mr. James Hurst	66	3	0
Ditto for the County of Glamorgan, by Thomas Ryce, Esq; Sheriff	23	2	0
Ditto for the County of Gloucester, by Samuel Hayward, Esq; Sheriff	47	15	6
Ditto for the County of Warwick, by David Lewis, Esq; Sheriff	15	15	0
Collection made by the Deputy and Common Coun- cil of Langbourn-Ward, by Mr. Deputy Wilson	26	5	0
The Gentlemen of the Beef-Steake Society at St. Dunstall's Coffee-house, in the Play-House Passage, Covent-Garden	10	10	0
Club at the Crown Tavern, behind the Royal Exchange	12	12	0
Carried forward	8881	16	11

	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	8881 16 11
<i>Club of Free Masons at Portsmouth, by the Hands of Mr. Robert Budden</i>	10 10 0
<i>Wednesday Night Society at Parliament-Street Coffee-house, by Mr. Cussiberton</i>	10 10 0
<i>Neighbourly Society at the Castle in Covent-Gar- den consisting of 31 Members, by the Hands of Mr. Delaporte their Secretary.</i>	32 11 0
<i>The Society of Bucks at the Sun Tavern Milk-Street</i>	31 10 0
<i>Society of Tempers at Hereford</i>	10 10 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10 10 0
<i>Thicket Society, Windmill-Hill</i>	4 5 0
<i>Grand Association of Anti-Gallicans, at the Ship Tavern, Ratcliff-Cross</i>	50 0 0
<i>Grand Association of the Laudable Order of Anti- Gallicans, by Robert Bell, Esq; President</i>	50 0 0
<i>The Laudable Society of Anti-Gallicans, by the Hands of Lord Blakeney, as Grand President</i>	52 10 0
<i>Laudable Society of Anti-Gallicans, by the Hands of Thomas Godfrey, Esq; Grand President</i>	50 0 0
<i>The Laudable Association of Anti-Gallicans, held at the Red-Lyon at Horseleydown, by the Hands of Charles Hales, Esq; President, and William Modell, Esq; Treasurer.</i>	21 0 0
<i>Steward's Lodge of Free-Masons at the Bedford Head, Southampton-Street</i>	21 0 0
<i>The Master of the Lodge of Free-Masons, at the Horn Tavern, Fleet-Street</i>	5 5 0
<i>Mr. Charles Pearce, from the Bear and Rum- mer, a Club of Masons</i>	10 10 0
<i>A Society of Free Masons at the Ship-Tavern, in Leaden Hall-Street</i>	21 0 0
<i>A Society of Free and Accepted Masons in Moor- Fields</i>	5 5 0
<i>The Jury of Cheap Ward, that served in the Court of King's-Bench Hilary-Term, 1759. being he fees usually allowed them; by the Hands of Mr. William Squire</i>	5 5 0
<hr/> <i>Carried forward</i> <hr/>	<hr/> 9283 17 11 <hr/>

	l. s. d.
Brought forward	9283 17 11
For Damages done by a Hackney Coachman to a Gentleman's Chariot	1 7 0
Society of true Protestant Britons, of the City of Norwich	10 10 0
Mr. F. Calverley	2 2 0
Edward Capel, Esq;	5 5 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5 5 0
Charles Child, Esq;	10 10 0
Samuel Clarke, Esq;	10 10 0
Mr. H. Clough	2 2 0
* John Coape, Esq;	5 5 0
* Mess. Colebrookes	21 0 0
John Collet, Esq;	10 10 0
Mr. William Cooke	2 2 0
* John Cornwall, Esq;	10 10 0
Mess. Cotton, Lambert and Co.	10 10 0
Mr. John Cowper	0 10 .6
James Crockatt, Esq;	5 5 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5 5 0
Charles Crockatt, Esq;	10 10 0
Thomas Crozier, Esq;	5 5 0
* Robert Craig, Esq;	2 2 0
* Andrew Cockburne, Esq;	2 2 0
Ditto 2d Sub.	2 2 0
Stephen Coleby, Esq;	5 5 0
Thomas Cornwall, Esq; Commander of his Ma- jesty's Ship Emerald	5 5 0
* Sir James Creed	21 0 0
Mrs. Craiefsteyne of Highgate	20 0 0
Mrs. Margaret Chitty	5 5 0
Mrs. Anne Cotteworth	10 10 0
Ditto 2d Sub. by the Hands of John Ward, Esq;	10 10 0
Mrs. Crow of Warnford-Court	5 5 0
Mr. Thomas Cummins	1 1 0
Thomas Chitty, Esq;	10 10 0
Michael Wilkins Conway, Esq;	2 2 0
Carried forward	9521 0 5

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	9521	0	5
William Cayley, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
George Campbell, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
James Crop, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Richard Crop, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Salisbury Cade, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
Richard Cavendish, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* John Calcraft, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Zachary Chambers, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
William Coleman, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. J. Carter	5.	5	0
Mr. J. Cypriani, a <i>Drawing for a Frontispiece of one of the Society's Books</i>			
Mr. Crisp, the <i>directing of the making the honorary Anchors, given to Mr. Hanway and Mr. Fielding</i>			
* Francis Craiesteyn, <i>Esq</i> ;	52	10	0
Mr. Smith Child, <i>Lieutenant of the Princess Royal</i>	2	2	0
* Richard Chauncy, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Richard Chiswell, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
John Crookshank, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Chambers of <i>Milk-Street</i>	20	0	0
William Colburne, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Craven, for <i>Damages given him upon a Verdict in the Court of King's Bench</i>	10	0	0
Mr. John Clies	4	0	0
Mess. Cliffe, Walpole, and Clarke	10	10	0
James Clutterbuck, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Treasurer to the Renters of Drury-Lane Play-House, by the Hands of John Fielding, Esq</i> ;	12	12	0
Peregrine Cust, <i>Esq</i> ;	Recovered for an un-		
Lewis Mendez, <i>Esq</i> ;			
Thomas Roebuck, <i>Esq</i> ;			
Mr. John Croad	2	2	0
William Cartwright, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Josiah Cotton, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>annual Sub.</i>	5	5	0
William Crowe, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>of Norwich</i>	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	9824	17	5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	98	24	17 5
John Campbell, <i>Esq;</i> of Edinburgh, <i>Cashier to</i> <i>the Royal Bank of Scotland.</i>	5	5	0
L. B. C.	5	5	0
Francis Child, <i>Esq;</i>	52	10	0
William Cuffe, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
J. C.	1	1	0
A Sea Chaplain, by <i>Jonas Benjamin, Esq;</i>	1	1	0
James Cunningham, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Francis Cockayne, <i>Esq;</i> Alderman	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Cogan	2	2	0
Richard Cleeve, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Corporation of Cowbridge in Glamorganshire, <i>by</i> <i>Thomas Edmunds, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>A further Collection at Chester, viz.</i>			
Dr. Weaver	1	1	0
Dr. Lloyd	1	1	0
John Townfend, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
A Lady	2	2	0
Dr. Hayes	5	5	0
Dr. Cowper	10	6	
Rev. Mr. Inex	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Wrench	1	1	0
Samuel Clarke, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Ormond-Street, by Mr.</i> <i>Hanway</i>	13	2	6
Thomas Cotes, <i>Esq;</i> <i>Rear Admiral of the Red</i>	30	0	0
Humphrey Cotes, <i>Esq;</i>	50	0	0
	5	5	0

D

Right Hon. Earl of Dartmouth	21	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Dupplin	21	0	0
Right Rev. Dr. Richard Trevor <i>Bishop of Durham</i>	20	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Durham	42	0	0
Sir Francis Dashwood, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	10138	10	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	10138	10	11
* Sir William Dolben, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
* Sir Thomas Drury, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
* Digby Dent, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
The Hon. General Dalzell	2	2	0
Mr. R. Daniel	1	1	0
* Charles Dingley, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
James Douglass, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
John Drummond, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
* Thomas Ducket, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
* Richard Duhorty <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
William Dumville, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
William Dixon, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
William Dixon, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. William Dalmer	2	2	0
Peter Ducane, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Dixon and Mee	21	0	0
Henry Douglass, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
J. E. Dodsworth, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Jeremiah Dyson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Henry Dyve, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
James Douglass, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
John Dorrell, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Philip Durell, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
John Dorien, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mrs. Descury, by <i>Mr. Fielding</i>	1	1	0
Mrs. Duncomb of <i>Soho-Square</i>	10	10	0
John Delme, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Peter Delme, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Edward Divall	2	2	0
Jos. Dumwell, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	10401	0	11

	l.	s.	d.
	10	4	0
<i>Brought forward</i>			
Francis Blake Delaval, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
Richard Dalton, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* John Dupre, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
John Dekewer, <i>Esq</i> ; of Hackney	5	5	0
Peter Dobree, <i>Esq</i> ; Son of Elisha Dobree, of Guernsey, Merchant	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Deschamp	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
Mr. John Deschamp	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
Capt. Davenant of the Foot Guards	10	10	0
Theophilus Dorrington, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Hon. William Digby	3	3	0
D. and A.	5	5	0
Mr. John Davies	1	1	0
Thomas Dinely, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
John Delamare, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Abraham Delamare, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Robert Dingley, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
R. E. D.	2	2	0
Mr. William Dawson	2	2	0
James Dobson, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
George Darby, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Corporation of Doncaster, by the Hands of Mr. James Stevin	50	0	0
Mrs. Dolliffe, of Burlington-Street	5	5	0
Hon. Capt. Robert Digby	10	10	0

E

His Royal Highness Prince Edward, his Dona- tion at Ranelagh	3	10	10	0
Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely	10	10	0	0
* Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Stobs in Scotland	105	0	0	0
The Hon. George Edgcumbe	10	10	0	0

Carried forward

10725 1 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	10725	1	11
Mrs. Jane and Mrs. Sarah Emmerson	50	0	0
Lieutenant John Elphinston	2	2	0
Mr. John English	2	2	0
Richard Eastland, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Walter Edwards, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Etough	2	2	0
M. E. by Mr. J. Collet	2	2	0
Mr. V. Edwards	2	2	0
Richard Emmott, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Welbore Ellis, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
John Edwards, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Miss Edwards of <i>Epsom</i>	5	0	0
Mr. Francis Ellis, <i>Deputy of Cornhill-Ward</i>	5	5	0
O. S. E. by Edmund Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	0	0

F

* Right Hon. Lord Viscount Folkestone	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
Right Hon. Henry Fox	100	0	0
* Sir Everard Faulkener	10	10	0
Hon. John Forbes	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Lady Faulkener for her two Sons	6	6	0
Mrs. Frankland, the Admiral's <i>Lady</i>	21	0	0
Robert Feverall, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Fletcher	5	5	0
Aaron Franks, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. James Frushard	5	5	0
Forster, <i>Esq</i> ; of <i>Egham</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Fonnereau, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0

*Carried forward***11142 9 11**

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	11142	9	11
Zach. Phil. Fonnereau, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Brice Fisher, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. F.	1	1	0
Abraham Franco, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Frederick Frankland, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Sir Samuel Fludyer and Thomas Fludyer, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Mrs. Francklin	2	2	0
Jacob Franco, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
William Fraser, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
David Findley, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Alexander Forrester, <i>Esq</i> ; of Lincoln's-Inn	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Robert Fergusson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Fayteing, of St. Martin's Outwich	3	3	0
Naphthali Franks, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Thomas Fowell, <i>Esq</i> ; of Coleman-Street	10	10	0
George Foley, <i>Esq</i> ;	4	0	0
William Folkes, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	0	0
William Forrester, <i>Esq</i> ; Member for great Wenlock	10	10	0
Thomas Fisher, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Stephen Fryer	5	5	0
Thomas Fitzhugh, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Henry Flitcroft, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Jeremy Freeman, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
R. F.	1	1	0
Sir Michael Foster	5	5	0

G

Right Hon. George Grenville, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
Right Hon. Lady E. Germain	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
Peter Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	11429	16	11

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		11429	16 11
Charles Gough, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Thomas Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d <i>Sub.</i>	3	3	0
Mr. John Gallopine	5	5	0
Mr. Daniel Gallopine	4	4	0
Mr. Stephen Gardes	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d <i>Sub.</i>	5	5	0
George Garnier, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. George Garnier, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0
Samuel Graves <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Charles Gibbon	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	2	2	0
* Sampson Gideon, <i>Esq</i> ;	50	0	0
Richard Gildart, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Giles	2	2	0
Lieutenant Joseph Griffiths	2	2	0
Chambrelan Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d <i>Sub.</i>	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> 4th <i>Sub.</i>	20	0	0
Joseph Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d <i>Sub.</i>	3	3	0
Edmund Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	2	2	0
* Stephen Peter Godin, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Jacob Gonsales, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d <i>Sub.</i>	10	10	0
John Gore, <i>Esq</i> ;	25	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d <i>Sub.</i>	20	0	0
Thomas Gore, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Charles Gore, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>		11774	19 11

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	11774	19	11
Charles Gore, Esq; 2d Sub.	5	5	0
* Mess. Gosling, Bennett and Gosling	10	10	0
Mr. John Gould	0	2	6
Peter Gaußen, Esq;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Peter Gaußen, jun. Esq;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	5	5	0
* Stephen Guyon, Esq;	10	10	0
G. G.	2	2	0
Francis Gashry, Esq;	5	5	0
Mr. George Grisewood	1	1	0
* Charles Gray, Esq; of Colchester	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	2	2	0
Mrs. Gray	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Gardiner	1	1	0
Richard Gardiner, Esq; of Lynn	2	2	0
Mrs. Gould by Mr. Athaws	4	4	0
Mrs. Gold	1	1	0
R. G.	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	3	3	0
S. G.	1	1	0
H. Girle, Esq;	3	3	0
John Gibbons, Esq;	5	5	0
Mr. William Grey, Builder's Assistant of Dept- ford Yard	2	2	0
John Grub, Esq;	10	10	0
James Garland Esq;	5	5	0
Morris Griffiths, Esq;	5	5	0
Richard Glover, Esq;	10	10	0
George Garnier, Esq;	21	0	0
Mr. Goodier	5	5	0
<i>MERCHANTS AND INHABITANTS OF GAINSBOROUGH, by Freeman Flower, Esq; viz.</i>			
Mr. Hubbert Woodhouse	5	5	0
Mr. John Crompton	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	10	10	0)
			11918 18 11

<i>Brought forward</i>	10	10	0	119	18	11	L. s. d.
Mr. John Wilberfoss	5	5	0				
Mr. Freeman Flower	5	5	0				
Mr. Henry Revell	3	3	0				
Mr. John Maddison	3	3	0				
Mr. Thomas Woodhouse	1	1	0				
Mr. Burden Wells	1	1	0				
Mr. Samuel Moody	1	1	0				
Mr. John Coats	1	1	0				
Mr. Thomas Hutton	1	1	0				
Mr. John Hutton	1	1	0				
Mr. Jonathan Rudsdell	1	1	0				
Mr. Henry Etherington	1	1	0				
Mr. Joseph Gee	1	1	0				
Mr. Jonathan Wilson	1	1	0				
Mr. Hawkmore	1	1	0				
Mr. Nicholas Dealtry	1	1	0				
Mr. Luke Martin	0	10	6				
				40	8	6	

H

<i>Hon. Dr. Hay, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty</i>	3	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>		10	10	0
* Sir Joseph Hankey		15	15	0
<i>Ditto and Partners</i>		21	0	0
Sir Thomas Harrison, <i>Chamberlain of London</i>		10	10	0
Sir Edward Hawke		21	0	0
Sir Charles Hardy		20	0	0
Lady Hopkins of <i>New Broad-Street</i>		5	5	0
Sir Edward Hulse, <i>Bart.</i>		10	10	0
Hon. Sir Charles Howard		5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>		5	5	0
* John Hyde, <i>Esg;</i>		25	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>		25	4	0
<i>Carried forward</i>		121	45	1 5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	12145	1	5
* <i>Jonas Hanway, Esq;</i>	15	15	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto, the Property of a Pamphlet entitled, A Letter from a Member of the Marine Society, with 1000 Copies.</i>			
<i>Ditto, and Capt. Thomas Hanway</i> } a curious Steel Seal for the Society's Letters.			
<i>Capt. Thomas Hanway</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
* <i>Josiah Hardy, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. Haycock</i>	1	1	0
* <i>James Henckell, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Abraham Henckell, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>John Henniker, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. John Vining Heron</i>	2	0	0
<i>Mr. John Heron</i>	1	0	10
<i>Mr. Hugh Heny</i>	1	1	0
<i>Mr. Thomas Hill</i>	1	1	0
<i>Henry Hoare, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Richard Hoare, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Richard Holmes, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	9	10	0
* <i>Mess. Honywood, Fuller and Co.</i>	26	5	0
* <i>Samuel Horne, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Van Sithart Hudson, Esq;</i>	10	0	0
<i>Nicholas Harding, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Thomas Herbert, Esq;</i>	2	2	0
<i>William Hotham, Esq; by Mr. Wood</i>	5	5	0
<i>Edward Hooper, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto Annual Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i>	10	10	0
 <i>Carried forward</i>	 12440	 2	 3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	12440	2	3
<i>Mrs. Martha Hill</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mrs. Sarah Haylock, by the Rev. Mr. Newman</i>	20	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub. by Ditto</i>	20	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	20	0	0
<i>Mrs. Howard</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mrs. Jane Holden, by Mr. Shiffner</i>	21	0	0
<i>* John Hewitt, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. Henry Haskey, Apothecary to the Society</i>	3	12	0
<i>Thomas Hanson, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. Samuel Hill, by Mr. Hanway</i>	10	10	0
<i>Thomas Hollis, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mess. Hanson and Clark</i>	21	0	0
<i>Philip Hale, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>William Heberden, M. D.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>* Gabriel Hanger, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Mr. John Hurst, of Bucklersbury</i>	2	2	0
<i>Mr. David Hunter, Surgeon of Deptford Yard</i>	2	2	0
<i>William Western Hugefren, Esq; of Provender in Kent</i>	2	2	0
<i>* John Howard, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	8	8	0
<i>John Harrison, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>* John Hopkins, Esq;</i>	50	0	0
<i>Mess. Hilton and Biscoe</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. Richard Holmes</i>	3	3	0
<i>Richard Holland, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>John Adam Fred. Hesse, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. John Hunter</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. Francis Hayman, a Drawing for a Frontispiece</i>			
<i>Benjamin Hancock, Esq; of Norwich</i>	10	10	0
<i>T. H.</i>	3	3	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	12847	14	3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		12847	14 3
Jeffrey Hatherington, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Charles Hitch, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
Richard Holt, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	0	0
James Hobbs, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Samuel Hood, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
William Hanbury, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
The Rev. Mr. Hibbins, <i>of Fobbing in Essex</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Hunt	2	2	0
Edward Hughes, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
B. H. by Lord Folkeston	3	3	0
Mr. J. Henriquez	1	16	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetown	21	0	0
Richard Heber, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

*A Subscription from sundry Gentlemen at Hull,
viz.*

William Cogan, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Cornelius Cayley, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Andrew Perrott, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Samuel Watson, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Samuel Watson, <i>jun.</i> <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Greathed, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Edward Burrow, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Hugh Blades	5	5	0
Michael Beilby, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
George Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. Jof. Thompson	2	2	0
Mr. Benj. Blaydes	2	2	0
William Turner	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Thorley	2	2	0
Mr. Benj. Pead	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Hill, <i>sen.</i>	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Clark	0	10	6
	58	5	6

Carried forward

d

13011 10 9

Brought forward

l. s. d.
13011 10 9

I

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Irwin, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York,
being the Remainder of a Subscription entered
into a Year ago, for the Encouragement of Sailors, and able-bodied Landmen to enter into his
Majesty's Service.

Sir William Irby, Bart.	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Philip Jackson, Esq;	1	1	0
Ditto 2d Sub. by Mr. Wood	5	5	0
* John Jackson, Esq;	5	5	0
* Robert Jones, Esq;	10	10	0
George Jackson, Esq;	3	12	0
Rev. Mr. Samuel Jackson	1	1	0
Swinfen Jervis, Esq;	5	5	0
Mr. William Jeffer	10	10	0
Mr. John Jones	5	5	0
Mess. Jeffer and Co.	10	10	0
Mr. John Irish	5	5	0
A. Istead, Esq;	2	2	0
Lieutenant Inglis	2	2	0
Henry Isaacs, Esq;	10	0	0
Bartholomew Jeffrey, Esq; of Exeter	5	5	0
P. I. by Mr. Wood	2	2	0
P. G. I.	2	2	0
Sir Edmund Isham, Bart.	10	0	0
William Tuffnell Jolliffe, Esq;	10	10	0
Mrs. Ann Isted	5	5	0
Charles Ingram, Esq; by Mr. Edmund Lodge	25	0	0
Philip Justice, Esq; by Mr. Hanway	5	5	0
Mrs. Mary Isham	3	3	0

K

His Grace the Duke of Kingston, his Donation
at Ranelagh

} 10 10 0

Carried forward

13356 15 9

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	13356	15	9
Right Hon. Lord King, Baron of Ockham	10	10	0
* Mess. Kruger, Grote and Co.	15	15	0
Samuel Kent, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	15	15	0
Edward Knipe, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
R. C. Killet, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
William Isaac Kops, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Cotton King, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
M. B. K.	5	5	0
Mess. Isaac Kemp and Son <i>Annual Sub.</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
Dr. George Kelly	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Kent	2	2	0

L

City of London	500	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Leeds	10	10	0
Right Hon. Earl of Lincoln, <i>Auditor of the Ex- chequer</i>	52	10	0
The Right Hon. H. B. Legge, <i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	50	0	0
Lady Legard	5	5	0
* Sir Robert Ladbroke	10	10	0
Mr. John D. Lernoult	2	2	0
Samuel Lesingham, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Lockart, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
William Levinz, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Benjamin Longuet, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	16	0
Nicholas Linwood, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Levy	5	5	0
* Mr. John Lodge	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Thomas Lewis, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Isaac Lindo, <i>jun.</i> <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Daniel Lascelles, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
John Lewis Loubier, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0

Carried forward

14186 7 9

	L.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	14186	7	9
William Leithieulier, Esq;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
William Lads, Esq;	10	10	0
Mess. Andrew and Charles Lindegren	15	15	0
Mess. Legros and Le Cras	3	0	0
Richard Latewood, Esq;	5	5	0
Alexander Le Grand, Esq;	4	0	0
John Lefevre, Esq; of Westham	5	5	0
Christopher Loft, Esq;	5	5	0
Peter Le Heup, Esq;	5	5	0
John Legge, Esq; of Hertford	10	10	0
James Lloyd, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital	10	10	0
Mr. John Lewis	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub. by Mr. Hanway</i>	5	5	0
John Lockhart, of Leigh, Esq;	5	5	0
Lyonel Lyde, Esq;	5	5	0
Thomas Lockyer, Esq; being the Money he re- ceived of Mr. Shortland, pursuant to an Or- der of the Court of B. R. for payment of that	20	0	0
<i>Sum to this Society</i>			
Edwin Lascelles, Esq; by Mr. Edmund Lodge	31	10	0
Mr. Philip Lerrier, of Guernsey, Merchant	3	0	0
Capt. Lifforey by Mr. Dagge	5	5	0
Peter Lewis Levius, Esq; of Lisbon, a Le- gacy, by John Raymond, Esq;	55	12	6
Charles Lewis, Esq;	3	3	0
Capt. Lucas of the Torrington, by Mr. Fielding	5	5	0
R. L. by Mr. J. Readshaw	4	4	0
William Lemon, Esq; of Truro	3	3	0
Robert Lovel, Esq; of Trefusis	3	3	0
Dr. Lees	5	5	0
<i>A Subscription from the Mayor, Recorder, Al- dermen, Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders and others of the Town of Leeds, viz.</i>			
Walter Wade, Esq;	10	10	0
Sir H. Ibbetson, Bart.	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	21	0	0
	14432	13	3

				l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		21	0	0) 14432, 13 3
Richard Wilson, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Recorder</i>		10	10	0
Jeremiah Dixon, <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Thomas Lee, <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Thomas Dennison, <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Thomas Medhurst, <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Mrs. Medhurst		5	5	0
Henry Scott, <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Mr. Francis Blaydes		5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Fenton		5	5	0
R. Wilson, <i>jun</i> . <i>Esq</i> ;		5	5	0
Mr. Richard Denison, <i>of Kirkgate</i>		5	5	0
Mr. Francis Milner		5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Douglass		5	5	0
Mess. Thomas and Edmund Lodge		5	5	0
Edmund Barker, <i>Esq</i> ;		3	3	0
Dr. George Oates		3	3	0
Dr. Milner		3	3	0
Mr. James Green		3	3	0
Mr. Markham		3	3	0
Mr. Alderman Brook and Son		3	3	0
Mr. Hans Busk		3	3	0
Mr. Anthony Cook		3	3	0
Mr. William Banks		3	3	0
Mr. William Tottie		3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Kirkshaw, <i>Vicar</i>		2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Murgatroyd		2	2	0
Madam the Widow Gautier and Son		2	2	0
Mr. Bernard Bischoff and Son		2	2	0
Henry Pawson, <i>Esq</i> ;		2	2	0
Posthumous Nixon, <i>Esq</i> ; Collector of Excise		2	2	0
Nicholas Torr, <i>Esq</i> ;		2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Smithson		2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Atkinson		2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Firth		2	2	0
Mr. William Topham		2	2	0
<hr/>				
<i>Carried forward</i>		154	7	0) 14432 13 3
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<i>Brought forward</i>	154	7	0	14432	13	3	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Mr. Richard Cotton	2	2	0				
Mr. William Read, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0				
Mr. John Suttle	2	2	0				
Mr. William Stanhope	2	2	0				
Mr. R. Stephenson	2	2	0				
Mr. Haigh Walker	2	2	0				
Miss Dover	1	1	0				
John Atkinson, <i>Efq.</i>	1	1	0				
Mr. Peter Dickinson	1	1	0				
Mr. Samuel Oates	1	1	0				
Mr. Nicholas Smith	1	1	0				
Mr. John Wrightson	1	1	0				
Mr. Thomas Walwick	1	1	0				
Mr. John Coster	1	1	0				
Mr. Howgate	1	1	0				
Mr. Robert Benson	1	1	0				
Mr. William Dawson	1	1	0				
Dr. Hird	1	1	0				
Mr. R. Micklethwait	1	1	0				
Mr. John Leathly	1	1	0				
Mr. Christopher Routh	1	1	0				
Mr. James Maude	1	1	0				
Mr. William Carr	1	1	0				
Mr. John Jowett	1	1	0				
Mr. Christopher Thompson	1	1	0				
Mr. Thomas Barstow	1	1	0				
Mr. Jonathan Priestly	1	1	0				
Mr. Thomas Wolrick, <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0				
Mr. Ob. Dawson	1	1	0				
Mr. J. Arthington	1	1	0				
Mr. W. Hutchinson	1	1	0				
Mr. W. Cowell	1	1	0				
Mr. John Smithson	1	1	0				
Mr. Henry Smithson	1	1	0				
Mr. William Whitelock	1	1	0				
Mr. John Wade, <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0				
Mr. Edward Wilks	0	10	6				

Carried forward 198 19 6) 14432 13 3

				<i>l. s. d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	198	19	6	14432 13 3
Mrs. Hutton	0	10	6	
Mr. Jeremiah Marshall	0	10	6	
Mr. Benj. Brittan	0	10	6	
	<hr/>			200 11 0

M

Right Hon. Lord Middleton	10	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molesworth	21	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Maynard	50	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	20	0	0
Sir Philip Musgrave	5	5	0
Savage Mostyn, <i>Esq;</i>	21	0	0
* John Major, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Isaac Mallortie, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	8	0
Mr. William Marshall	1	1	0
* Mess. Martins, Stone and Blackwell	26	5	0
Mr. Nathaniel Mason	5	5	0
* James Matthias, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 4th Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Gideon Maynard, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Edward Mellish, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
* Jof. Mellish, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Major, <i>a Copper-Plate for a Fron-</i> <i>tispiece of a Book</i>			
* John Minyer, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
John Mofely, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mess. Mount and Page	15	15	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	21	0	0
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<i>Carried forward</i>	14945	18	3
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	14945	18	3
Henry Muilman, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Vincent Mathias, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* John Merril, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Mills, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
E. M. by <i>Lord Romney</i>	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
J. Henry Mertins, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
W. M.	1	1	0
John Mills, <i>Esq</i> :	5	5	0
Dr. Maningham	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
Charles Maningham, <i>Esq</i> ; of <i>Bengal</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
William Mitchell, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Jasper Mauduit	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Charles Moss, <i>Rector of St. James's, Westminster</i>	5	5	0
R. M.	2	2	0
* Mr. Henry Maundy	5	5	0
Robert Macky, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
— Marsh, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
William Mead, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
William Mellish, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
John Mackrill, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	3	3	0
* William Mayne, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Marshall	2	2	0
Mrs. Martin	1	1	0
Miss Miller	1	1	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub. by Mr. Bowden</i>	4	4	0
Mrs. Moredon, of <i>Chelsea</i>	5	5	0
Miss Macklin	5	5	0
B. M.	6	6	0
Mr. J. Morgan	1	1	0
Peter Matteux, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* Thomas Martin, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	15129	14	3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	15129	14	3
R. Mendez, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* Mr. Charles Morris	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	12	0
Mr. Charles Morris, jun. <i>Son to Mr. Morris, a young Gentleman on board His Majesty's Ship Windsor, two Months wages</i>	2	5	0
Mr. William Moore	5	5	0
John Misenor, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Peter Meyer, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Mottier	4	0	0
Mr. James Mawhood	3	3	0
Joseph Martin, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Thomas Meyners, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Mason, <i>Esq</i> ; of Deptford Bridge	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Thomas Milburn of Cambridge	2	2	0
Jeffreson Miles, <i>Esq</i> ; of the office of Ordnance	2	2	0
Edmund Mason, <i>Esq</i> ; of the Navy Office	5	5	0
John Mayne, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Robert Marsh, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Sir William Meredith, by Mr. Fielding	1	1	0
N. M. by Mr. Thornton	6	2	0
Sir William Moreton	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Manby	5	5	0
Montgomery, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

N

Robert Nettleton, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
George Napier, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mess. Newnham and Co.	5	5	0
Arnold Nesbit, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Nixon	2	2	0
* Christopher Noble, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
James Norman, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Jacob Fernandes Nunes	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	15313	13	3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	153	13	3
Mess. James and Edward Neave	10	10	0
J. Newnham, <i>Esq;</i> of Merrisfield	21	0	0
Mr. Richard Newman	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Newman	5	5	0
Aaron Norden, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Solomon Norden, <i>jun.</i> <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Robert Newton, <i>Esq;</i> of Norton	10	10	0
Mrs. Neale, by the Penalty of a Baker	1	14	0
George Nelson, <i>Esq;</i> Alderman	21	0	0

*Subscription of sundry Gentlemen, Merchants,
and others, Inhabitants of the Ward beyond
the Water, and the Parish of St. Giles's in
the City of Norwich, viz.*

Timothy Balderston, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
John Black, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Burcham	5	5	0
Mess. John Baycot and Son	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Boardman	2	2	0
Mr. Daniel Bentley	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Brittain	1	1	0
Mr. John Boyce	1	1	0
Mr. William Barnard	1	1	0
Mr. John Barnham	1	1	0
Mess. Copeland and Paul	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Capparn	3	0	0
Mr. William Coye	1	1	0
Mr. Jeremiah Clapham	1	1	0
Mr. John Darstley	5	5	0
Dr. Dack	2	2	0
Mr. John Day	3	3	0
Mr. John Dyball	3	3	0
Mr. James Daubar	2	2	0
Mr. John Decon	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Davey	1	1	0
Mr. John Dawson	1	1	0
Mr. Benj. Elden	3	3	0
Mr. William Elmy	2	2	0

Carried forward

63 18 0) 15399 7 3

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	68	18	0)
	15399	7	3
Mr. Castel Fisher	2	2	0
Mr. William Farrow	1	1	0
John Gay, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Gimingham	2	2	0
Robert Harvey, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Thomas Harvey and Ives	10	10	0
Mr. Samuel Harvey	3	3	0
Mr. Robert Harvey, <i>jun</i> .	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Hammont, <i>jun</i> .	5	5	0
Mr. William Hammont	4	0	0
Mr. Jeremy Harcourt	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Harmer	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Hipkins	3	3	0
Mr. John Hensemian	2	2	0
Mr. John Howard	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Howlet	2	2	0
Mess. Jer. and Jer. Ives	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Kett	3	3	0
Mess. Isaac and George Lillington	3	3	0
Mr. John Langton	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Lincoln	1	1	0
Mr. Adam Mason	2	2	0
Mess. Charles Maitley and Son	2	2	0
Mr. David Martineau	2	2	0
Mr. John May	3	3	0
Mr. Samuel Martin	1	1	0
Mr. George Man	1	1	0
John Nuttall <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mr. John Ollyet	1	1	0
Mr. Jehoshaphat Postle	5	5	0
Mr. James Poole	3	3	0
Mr. Wilson Pryor	2	2	0
Mr. John Hall Palmer	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Pestell	1	1	0
Thomas Rogers, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Robert Rogers, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Raymer	2	2	0
Mr. Abraham Roberson	1	17	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	181	1	0)
	15399	7	3

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	181	1	0
			15399
	7	3	
Mr. Thomas Rand	1	1	0
Mr. Andrew Rushbrook	1	1	0
Mr. Philip Stannard	5	5	0
Mr. John Scott	4	4	0
Mr. Ralph Smith	4	4	0
Mr. John Scales	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Tucke	3	3	0
Mess. William Townsend and Co.	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Tawell	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Troughton	1	1	0
Mess. William and James Wiggett	10	10	0
Mr. Samuel Wiggett	5	5	0
John Wood, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mr. John Woodrow	3	3	0
Mr. Francis Wright	2	2	0
Mr. John Weston	1	1	0
	232	10	0

O

Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, Bishop of Oxford, now Archibishop of Canterbury	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Right Hon. Arthur Onflow	20	0	0
* William Ord, <i>Esq</i> ; of Fenham	20	0	0
Mr. Osbourne, Bookseller	5	5	0
Robert Henly Ongley, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Given by a petty Officer, on Mr. John Staples, excusing him before a civil Magistrate, for impressing and unlawfully detaining him.	2	2	0
Parish of St. Olave, Hart-Street, Crutched Fryars	51	2	6
Right Rev. Dr. Osbaliston, Bishop of Carlisle, by Mr. Fielding	10	10	0

P

His Grace the Duke of Portland	52	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	15814	6	9

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	158	14	6 9
* Mr. William Palmer of Ironmongers-Hall	5	5	0
* George Peters, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Benj. Pewtress	5	5	0
William Pickard, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* J. de Ponthieu, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* Henry de Ponthieu, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Pooley	5	5	0
David Pratviel, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Pullen	2	2	0
David Abinater Purmentel, <i>Esq</i> ;	4	4	0
George Prescott, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Richard Pottenger, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
A. P.	1	1	0
J. P.	1	16	0
William Pocock, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto, for his Friend</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Parker, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Papillon, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
John Pyke, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Roger Pratt, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Hugh Palifler, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Charles Pears, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Puget, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
E. C. Parish, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Ed. Page	5	5	0
Mess. Jos. and Rob. Pease of Hull	6	6	0
Mr. P. by the Hands of J. P.	6	6	0
Thomas Powys, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Prior	2	2	0
Jervis Henry Porter, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Hugh Pigot, <i>Esq</i> ; by Mr. Hanway	10	10	0
Nathaniel Paice, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Pell	0	10	6

Carried forward

16024 11 3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	16024	11	3
Mrs. Susannah and Mrs. Margaret Peachy	20	0	0
William Passanger, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Powell and Layton	6	6	0
Charles Pinfold, <i>Esq;</i> Governor of <i>Barbadoes</i>	21	0	0
Jof. Pinfold, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Richard Pratt, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Christopher Pinchbeck, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Thomas Powis, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Lilford</i> , by <i>Mr. Fielding</i>	2	2	0
William Pickard, being the Remainder of the Consideration Money he received with his Ap- prentice from Sir Thomas Rich's Charity	6	13	6
Rev. Mr. Peploe, <i>Chancellor of Chester</i>	10	10	0
Edward Pratten, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Bishop of Peterborough	5	5	0
Henry Plant, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Major Pepys	10	10	0

P E R S O N S U N K N O W N.

<i>A Person unknown</i>	2	2	0
<i>A Person unknown, by J. H.</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto</i>	1	11	6
<i>Ditto</i>	0	15	6
<i>Ditto</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto, by T. Walker, Esq;</i>	20	0	0
<i>A Lady unknown</i>	5	5	0
<i>A Person unknown</i>	2	2	0
<i>A Person unknown, by Mr. Lodge</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Gentleman unknown, by Mr. Lodge</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto by Ditto</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto by Ditto</i>	1	16	0
<i>Ditto by Ditto</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Gentleman unknown, by Mr. Fielding</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto by Ditto</i>	2	2	0
<i>A Gentleman unknown, by Thomas Spencer, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>A Lady unknown</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i>	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	16188	15	9

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	16	88	15 9
A Lady unknown	1	1	0
A Lady unknown, by <i>Admiral Boscawen</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> by <i>Mr. Lodge</i>	1	1	0
A Lady unknown	2	2	0
A Lady unknown	5	5	0
A Person unknown, by <i>W. S.</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> by <i>Miss. Thoman and Seddon</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> by <i>Mr. J. Patridge</i>	10	10	0
A Gentleman unknown, by <i>Mrs. Lemme</i>	5	5	0
A Gentleman unknown	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i>	10	10	0
Two Gentlemen in acknowledgment of Injustice done a Lady, by <i>Mr. Waugh</i>	5	5	0
A Gentleman in America, by <i>Peter Symond, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
A Person unknown, by <i>Mr. Box</i>	0	16	6
A Gentleman unknown, by <i>Mr. Stephens</i>	5	5	0
A private Gentleman of the first Troop of Life- guards, now a letter man, by <i>Mr. Fielding</i>	1	1	0
A Gentleman unknown, by <i>James Matthias, Esq;</i>	50	0	0
A Gentleman unknown	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> , by <i>Mr. Stephen Henry</i>	1	1	0
A Gentleman of Monmouthshire, by <i>Mr. Clark</i>	40	0	0
A worthy Gentleman	5	5	0
A Gentleman unknown, by <i>Mr. Bately</i>	10	10	0
A Gentleman in Shrewsbury, by <i>Mr. Thompson</i>	1	1	0
A Lady unknown	2	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> by <i>William Bowden, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
A Lady unknown, by a <i>Lottery Ticket, the Blank</i> whereof sold for	5	5	0
A Lady unknown, by <i>Mr. Hardy</i>	1	1	0
A Person at <i>Hull</i>	1	1	0
A Person unknown, being the produce of 100 <i>Lottery Tickets of the Year 1757.</i>	80	0	0
A Person unknown, by <i>Mr. Lloyd</i>	1	1	0
A Lady unknown	1	1	0
A Person unknown, by <i>S. W.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	165	22	7 3

Brought forward

l. s. d.
16522 7 3

R

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Royston, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer	20	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	20	0	0
* Right Hon. Lord Romney	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham	52	10	0
Sir William Rowley	30	0	0
George Bridges Rodney, Esq;	10	10	0
* Henry Raper, Esq;	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Read	1	1	0
S. Reynardson, Esq;	20	0	0
Mr. Isaac Reynous	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mess. John and Travers Richards	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Samuel Richardson	5	5	0
John Rooke, Esq;	10	10	0
Mess. Jeremiah Royds and Co:	2	2	0
Richard Russell, Esq;	5	5	0
George Ruck, Esq;	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Roebuck	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Ramsey	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Ryland	2	2	0
Mr. Royds of Bucklersbury	10	10	0
Christopher Robinson, Esq;	5	5	0
Mr. John Rivington	1	16	0
Mr. Henry Russell, a Painter in Oxford Road	5	15	6
Mr. John Russell	2	2	0
Hugh Ross, Esq;	10	10	0
Tho. Rose, Esq;	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Raine, of Hammersmith	1	1	0

Carried forward

16841 9 9

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	1684	9	9
<i>Renters of Drury-Lane Play-House on Occasion</i>			
<i>of the Benefit of the Suspicious Husband, by</i>	29	8	0
<i>the Hands of John Fielding, Esq;</i>			
<i>Christopher Rawlinson, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mrs. Ray</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mrs. Rudge</i>	5	5	0
<i>General Rich</i>	5	5	0
<i>Joshua Readshaw, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. William Robey, jun. being what he received in Satisfaction for an Assault</i>	3	3	0
<i>Mr. Moreton Rockcliff</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. Henry Reed</i>	1	1	0
<i>Mrs. Radcliff</i>	3	3	0
<i>Edward Radcliff, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Arthur Radcliff, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ralph Ratcliff, Esq;</i>	10	10	0

S

<i>Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford</i>	10	10	0
<i>* Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury</i>	10	10	0
<i>Right Hon. the Earl of Stanhope</i>	21	0	0
<i>Her Grace the Duchess of Somerset</i>	2	2	0
<i>Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford, by Mr. Fielding</i>	5	5	0
<i>Hon. John Spencer, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>Hon. Charles Stanhope, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	20	0	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	20	0	0
<i>Hon. Philip Stanhope, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Hon. George Stanhope</i>	20	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Salisbury</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Sir George Saville, Bart.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	10	10	0

Carried forward

17155 11 9

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	17	55	11 9
<i>Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart.</i>	5	5	0
— <i>Smith, Esq;</i>	2	2	0
<i>Molineux Shuldharn, Esq; by Mr. Hanway</i>	5	5	0
<i>John Sargent, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Charles Savage, Esq;</i>	12	12	0
<i>* Laurence Sullivan, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Richard Stratton, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Henry Savage, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>* Henry Shiffner, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Richard Shubrick, Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mrs. Eleanor Spragg</i>	20	0	0
<i>Mrs. Smith</i>	25	0	0
<i>Mrs. Judith Sambroke</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mrs. Elizabeth Sambroke</i>	10	10	0
<i>* Joseph Salvador, Esq;</i>	15	15	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Lewis Schuman, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>William Selwin, Esq; and Son</i>	10	10	0
<i>Peter Searle, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. Nathaniel Sheffield</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. William Shepherd</i>	2	2	0
<i>John Shiffner, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>* Mr. John Skelton</i>	1	1	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>John Skinner, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn</i>	1	1	0
<i>Stephen Skynner, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Samuel Smith, Esq; of the Exchequer</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mess. Smith and Nash</i>	5	5	0
<i>Mr. Henry Spence</i>	2	2	0
<i>Thomas Spencer, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. Stafford Squire</i>	5	0	0
<i>Mr. John Staples</i>	10	10	0
<i>Mr. Thomas Stonestreet</i>	5	5	0
<i>Thomas Streatfield, Esq;</i>	3	3	0
<i>Mr. Stukely, of Spalding in Lincolnshire</i>	5	0	0
<i>Isaac Fernandes Sylva, Esq;</i>	4	4	0
<i>Peter Symond, Esq;</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	17475	3	9

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	17475	3	9
John Shettlewood, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
John Small, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Edward Stephenson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Henry Spencer, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mess. Saurit and Berthon	5	5	0
James Spilman, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. James Spackman	2	2	0
* Samuel Smith, <i>Esq</i> ; of Cateaton-Street	5	5	0
A. S. by William Wood, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
George Shelvoke, <i>Esq</i> , Post-Office	5	5	0
Mr. Short	5	5	0
John Adolph Schrodder, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Nathaniel Scorch, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
J. S.	3	3	0
Mr. James Short	5	5	0
William Henry Solly, <i>Esq</i> ; Collector of the } Customs at Sandwich	2	2	0
Mess. Samuel and William Smith	10	10	0
Mess. Stevens and Totton	2	2	0
A. S. Stukely, <i>Esq</i> ; of Holbeach	5	0	0
P. S.	3	3	0
F. W. Sharp, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Charles Stanhope, <i>Esq</i> ; of Park-Place	25	0	0
Joshua Smith, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mess. Levy and Reuben Salomons	5	5	0
Mr. S. Spyer, of Hull	1	1	0
John Smith, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
T. S.	3	3	0
William Sitwell, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
John Symons, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Savage of St. Paul's	3	3	0
Mr. Henry Stratton	5	5	0
Mr. J. Stockwell	2	2	0
William Snell, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. John Stock	5	5	0
— Stukely, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	0	0
Corporation of Swansea in Glamorganshire, by } Gabriel Powell, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0

Carried forward

17719 2 9

	L.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	17719	2	9
Mr. John Sherman	2	2	0
William St. Quintin, <i>Esq.</i>	5	5	0

T

The Right Hon. Earl Temple	52	10	0
Hon. Thomas Townshend, <i>Esq.</i> ; one of the Tellers of the Exchequer	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 3d Sub.	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 4th Sub.	10	10	0
Hon. Roger Townshend, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
Sir John Therold, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Hon. George Townsend	5	5	0
Dr. Robert Taylor	5	5	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Mr. P. Taylor	1	1	0
Mr. Thames	1	1	0
Mess. Thomas and Co.	10	10	0
William Tucker, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
* John Tomlinson, <i>Esq.</i> ; and Co.	50	0	0
* James Tierney, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Tower-Hill	5	5	0
Richard Tyrrell, <i>Esq.</i> ; by Mr. J. B. French	25	0	0
Dr. Thomlinson	1	1	0
* Andrew Thomson, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	10	10	0
* John Thornton, <i>Esq.</i>	15	15	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	20	0	0
Thomas Thornton, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
W. T.	5	5	0
Anthony Todd, <i>Esq.</i> ; of the Post-Office	10	10	0
<i>Ditto</i> 2d Sub.	10	10	0
* Thomas Tomkyns, <i>Esq.</i>	5	5	0
* Samuel Touchet, <i>Esq.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	18081	17	9

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	18081	17	9
Mr. Richard Townsend	2	2	0
J. Treves, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Thomas Trueman, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Truman and Co.	21	0	0
* George Forster Tuffnell, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* John Tucker, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Richard Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 4th Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Turner and Luard	2	2	0
Whichcot Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Tilson, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
S. T.	1	16	0
Mr. Samuel Towers	2	2	0
Charles Tudway, <i>Esq</i> ; of Wells in Somersetshire	10	10	0
Thomas Thornbury, <i>Esq</i> ; of Windsor	2	2	0
Thomas Townley, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Thomas Thornhill, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Mr. William Temple	5	5	0
S. T.	2	2	0
Thomas Tydall, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Randolph Tooke, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	13	2
* John Tozer, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Daniel Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Tindall, of Chelmsford	10	10	0
Robert Tracey, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
William Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
H. T. by Mr. William Salter	1	1	0
Mr. Ralph Tatham	1	1	0
Barlow Trecothick, <i>Esq</i> ;	30	0	0
Daniel Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Richard Tunnard, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Isaac Townsend, <i>Esq</i> ; Admiral of the White	10	10	0
Right Hon. the Trinity House of Deptford Strand	52	10	0
James Taylor, <i>Esq</i> ; of Hackney	52	10	0

Carried forward

18436 12 11

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	<i>18436 12 11</i>
<i>Thomas Thornhill, Esq; $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Fine inflicted on a Person for laying Dirt in Leicester- Fields, whereby a Lady's Coach was overturn- ed, which was the Cause of her Death</i>	<i>19 0 0</i>
<i>Mr. William Tyser</i>	<i>3 3 0</i>
<i>Richard Townley, jun. Esq;</i>	<i>3 3 0</i>

V

<i>* Sir Joshua Van Neck, Bart.</i>	<i>15 15 0</i>
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	<i>21 0 0</i>
<i>Mr. Paul Valiant</i>	<i>3 3 0</i>
<i>Lieutenant Richard Vavasor</i>	<i>2 2 0</i>
<i>Samuel Vandewall, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Mr. William Unsworth, of Kingland-Green Owners of the Unicorn, Greenlander, Capt. Moore, being stopt from Seamen, for leaving the Ship on her passage home</i>	<i>3 12 0 15 0 0</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Upstall</i>	<i>1 1 0</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Upstall, jun.</i>	<i>1 1 0</i>
<i>Mess. Vere, Glynn and Halifax</i>	<i>10 10 0</i>
<i>Francis Vernon, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Henry Unwin, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>A Country Vicar, by John Slade, Esq;</i>	<i>6 6 0</i>
<i>Edward Vernon, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Gwynn Vaughan, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Walter Vane, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Edward Vernon, Esq;</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>J. V.</i>	<i>21 0 0</i>
<i>Mr. John Underwood</i>	<i>5 5 0</i>
<i>Mr. John Unwin</i>	<i>3 3 0</i>

W

<i>Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham</i>	<i>52 10 0</i>
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<i>Carried forward</i>	<i>18660 1 11</i>
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	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	18660 1 11
Right Hon. Lord Walpole	21 0 0
Right Hon. the Lady Willoughby de Brooke	3 3 0
Right Rev. Dr. Isaac Maddox, Bishop of Worcester	10 10 0
Right Rev. Dr. Benj. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester	10 10 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10 10 0
Hon. Thomas Walpole	10 10 0
Sir William Wentworth, <i>Bart.</i>	21 0 0
Hon. Temple West, <i>Esq.</i>	21 0 0
James West, <i>Esq.; Member for St. Albans</i>	20 0 0
* Thomas Walker, <i>Esq.</i>	15 15 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10 10 0
John Walsh, <i>Esq.</i>	5 5 0
The Watermen at Tower-Wharf	1 1 0
* Joseph Watkins, <i>Esq.</i>	5 5 0
John Wenham, <i>Esq.</i>	10 10 0
Mr. James White	1 1 0
Matthew Wymondesold, <i>Esq.</i>	5 5 0
* William Wilberforce, <i>jun. Esq.</i>	10 10 0
Pinkney Wilkinson, <i>Esq.</i>	10 10 0
Mr. John Willis	2 2 0
Mr. Ralph Wilson	5 5 0
Mr. Samuel Wale, <i>a Drawing for a Frontispiece</i>	5 5 0
Mr. Thomas Walker, <i>a Copper-Plate for a Frontispiece</i>	10 10 0
George Wombwell, <i>Esq.</i>	10 10 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10 10 0
* William Wood, <i>Esq.; Secretary of the Customs</i>	5 5 0
Mr. John Woodbridge	10 10 0
Wadham Wyndham, <i>Esq.</i>	5 5 0
J. Whittington, <i>Esq.</i>	2 2 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2 2 0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	2 2 0
J. W. <i>Esq.</i>	5 5 0
<hr/> <i>Carried forward</i> <hr/>	18924 14 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		18924	14 11
* George Wegg, <i>Esq</i> ; of Colchester	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	2	2	0
William Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Henry Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Samuel Wadsworth, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
James Whitechurch, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. James Warner	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	3	3	0
* William White, <i>Esq</i> ; of Portsmouth	21	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	10	10	0
* William Wood, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Randal Wilbraham, <i>Esq</i> ; of Lincoln's-Inn	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Woodfall	2	2	0
Mr. Webb, by the Hands of Mr. Calverley	2	2	0
Robert Wastfield, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	8	0
White, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
Mr. Watson	1	16	0
Mark Winn, <i>Esq</i> ; of great Russel-Street	10	10	0
Mr. Wooton, jun.	1	1	0
Mess. J. and W. Wells	10	10	0
R. Weddell, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Wright	1	1	0
Mrs. Wright	1	1	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Wainman	5	5	0
Mrs. Rebecca Watson	10	10	0
Henry Weston, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
J. W.	6	6	0
Mr. John Ward of Wood-Street	2	2	0
R. S. W.	2	2	0
Thomas West, <i>Esq</i> ;	4	0	0
Mess. White and Poles	2	2	0
Mr. Fowler Walker	1	1	0
Richard Walpole, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	19115	9	11

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	19115	9	11
William Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Robert Wilson, <i>Esq</i> ; by Mr. J. Hale	5	5	0
Thomas Wentworth, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. James Watts	0	10	6
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	0	10	6
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	0	10	6
Col. George Wade	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Wildon	1	1	0
Mr. James Walton	2	2	0
Overplus of Mrs. Watson's nine Tickets	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Wright	1	1	0
Joseph Wilcocks, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
— Wellett, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Waple, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0

*Gentlemen of the Town and Neighborhood of
Wakefield, by Mess. Thomson and Peters,
viz.*

Philip Wentworth, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Harry Pilkington, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Sir Rowland Winn, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Sir John Lister Kaye, <i>Bart.</i>	21	0	0
James Maude, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Richard Beaumont, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
J. Smyth, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. John and James Milnes	10	10	0
John Cookson, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Christopher Hodgson, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Sir W. Wentworth, <i>Bart.</i> 2d Sub. 21	0	0	
Mr. John Hall	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Shaw	2	2	0
Mr. John Buxton	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Walker	1	1	0
Mr. William Pindar	1	1	0

Carried forward 101 17 0) 19171 2 11

			l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	101 17 0	19171	2 11
Mr. Jeremiah Naylor	2 2 0		
Mr. William Naylor	2 2 0		
	106 1 0		

Y

Right Rev. Archbishop of York	12 12 0
Hitch Young, <i>Esq</i> ;	20 0 0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	20 0 0
Lieutenant Edward Vernon Yates	2 2 0
H. Young	3 3 0
James Young, <i>Esq</i> ;	4 4 0
Mr. John Young	2 2 0

Z

X. Z.	10 10 0
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Omitted

A Captain of the Foot Guards	21 12 0
<i>Bush Club, Epping Forest, by the Hands of their President</i>	21 0 0
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (3d <i>Sub.</i>) by Mr. Hanway	5 5 0
William Perth, <i>Esq</i> ; of Newcastle	3 3 0
Robert Marsham, <i>Esq</i> ; of Stratton	10 10 0
A Lady unknown	2 2 0
Error in casting Page 21	0 0 6

P. 24. L. 28. for 8l. 8s. od. read 8l. os. od.	19415 9 . 5
<i>deduct</i>	0 8 0

Total received to the 1st of Octob. 1759.	19415 1 5
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A SUPPLEMENT
 OF THE
 LIST of SUBSCRIBERS
 TO THE
 MARINE SOCIETY,

From *September 30. 1759. to July 3. 1760.*

A

	£	s.	d.
Philip Affleck, <i>Esq</i> ; 4th. Sub.	3	3	0
Mr. Robert Alenson	2	2	0
Dr. Alexander	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Aked	1	1	0
Michael Ann, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
Sir Edmund Anderson, <i>Bart.</i>	2	2	0
John Almack, <i>Esq</i> ; 3d. Sub.	5	5	0
Thomas Arthington, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

B

Rev. Mr. Gilbert Bennet, of Lincoln, by J. Fielding, <i>Esq</i> ;	0	10	6
T. Brookes, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Bentinck, <i>Esq</i> ; Commander of His Majesty's Ship <i>Niger</i> , by Jonas Benjamin, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire	50	0	0
Mr. John Bonus, 2d. Sub.	10	10	0
	98	16	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	98	16	6
Musgrave Briscoe, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Buck and Kershaw	3	3	0
Mr. John Baldwin	2	12	6
Mr. Joseph Bramley	1	1	0
Commodore Boys	5	5	0
T. B.	2	2	0
Mess. Barnes, Van Mildart and Co.	10	10	0
Geo. Bowes, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Benjamin Barons, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
William Burton, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
William Bowes, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Thomas Barstow, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Francis Best	2	2	0
A. B. by J. Fielding, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0

C

Mr. Chapman, by the Rev. Dr. Warner	1	1	0
John Caygill, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Richard and Benjamin Cooke	5	5	0
Mr. James Carr	1	1	0
Robert Chambers, <i>Esq</i> ; of Hackney	5	5	0
Stephen Croft, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Cook	0	10	6

WORSHIPFUL COMPANIES, COMMUNITIES, ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, and COLLECTIONS.

For the Conviction of a Baker mixing <i>Allum</i> in his Bread, contrary to Law, by J. Fielding, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	0	0
Part of a Conviction of a Pawnbroker, for receiving into Pledge a Regimental Shirt, contrary to the Statute, by J. Fielding, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	5	0
Corporation of Gloucester	21	0	0
Collection at the Grand Assizes at ditto	6	8	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	223	17	6

	l. s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	223 17 6
<i>Out of the Surplus Money of a Fund subscribed at Newcastle, for the more speedy recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces</i>	100 0 0
<i>Worshipful Company of Salters, 2d. Sub. by Mr. R. Wilks</i>	50 0 0
<i>From three Gentlemen, being the Restitution for an Insult, by John Fielding, Esq;</i>	10 10 0
<i>A Society of Gentlemen at Shepton Mallet, by T. Prowse, Esq;</i>	20 0 0
<i>Produce of the Tragedy of Zara, given for the Use of this Society by Mess Garrick and La- cy, at Drury Lane, the 5th. Dec. last</i>	110 8 0
<i>Part of a Subscription at Antigua, by his Excel- lency G. Thomas, Esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands</i>	133 1 5
<i>A Benefaction from a Society in Manchester, by Mess. De Ponthieu and Co.</i>	28 9 2
<i>The Profit of a Concert made for the Benefit of this Society, in Manchester, by ditto</i>	42 14 0
<i>A Benefaction from the young Gentlemen of the Academy at Newington Green.</i>	6 6 0
<i>Mr. Benj. De Isreali, being so much received as a Composition for an Injury received in a Fray at the Playhouse</i>	4 4 0

D

<i>Mr. John Davis, of Lincoln</i>	1 1 0
<i>Mr. Thomas Dudfield</i>	0 10 6
<i>Mr. Ely Dyson</i>	1 1 0
<i>Mr. Benjamin Dickenson</i>	1 1 0
<i>Sir William Dolben, Bart. 3d. Sub.</i>	5 5 0
<i>Tho Dinely, Esq; 3d. Sub.</i>	5 5 0
<i>The Hon. Christopher Dawnay</i>	2 2 0
<i>Henry Duncombe, Esq;</i>	5 5 0
<i>Mr. Jerome Dring</i>	2 2 0
<i>William Danby, Esq;</i>	21 0 0
<i>John Dealtry, M.D.</i>	10 10 0

Carried forward

784 2 1

E

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	784	2	1
Mr. Jos. Ellis, of Stroud	2	2	0
Mr. John Edwards	1	1	0

F

Arthur Forrest, <i>Esq</i> ; by Mr. Hanway	10	10	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Folkstone	21	0	0
Marmaduke Fothergill, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Rt. Hon. Ld. Viscount Fairfax	5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Foord	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Fogg	1	1	0
Timothy Foord, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
Admiral Forbes, 4th. Sub.	10	10	0

G

William Gream, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Garside	1	1	0
Jacob Gonfales, <i>Esq</i> ; 4th. Sub.	10	10	0
S. G.	4	4	0
P. G. jun.	3	3	0
Charles Grey, <i>Esq</i> ; annual Sub.	2	2	0
The most noble Marquis of Granby, by Mr. Hanway	50	0	0
Edmund Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ; 3d. Sub.	3	3	0
Jos. Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ; 4th. Sub.	3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Garforth	5	5	0
Robert Gunning, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Henry Goodricke	2	2	0
Rt. Hon. Lady Betty Germain, 3d. Sub.	10	10	0

H

Rt. Rev. Dr. Benj. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, 3d. Sub.	10	10	0
Ditto 4th. Sub.	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	966	8	1

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	966	8	2
Frazer Honeywood, <i>Esq</i> ;	50	0	0
Mr. William Hicks, <i>Merchant in Hamburg</i> , by Sir Peter Thompson and Co.	21	0	0
Mr. Walter Hunter, by <i>Jonas Benjamin</i> , <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
Sir Charles Howard, <i>3d. Sub.</i>	5	5	0
Joshua Horton, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Nathaniel, John, and Richard Holden	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Hamer	2	2	0
Mr. James Howarth	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Hudson	1	1	0
Mr. John Holt	1	1	0
Mr. John Haigh	1	1	0
Mr. William Haigh	1	1	0
Mr. Jos. Hodgson	1	1	0
Mr. Timothy Hainsworth	1	1	0
Dr. Hopwood, of <i>Hopwood</i> , by <i>Mr. T. Pitt</i>	10	10	0
Edward Hooper, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>3d. Sub.</i>	10	10	0
B. H. by <i>Ld. Folkestone</i>	3	3	0
Henry Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>4th. Sub.</i>	21	0	0
Richard Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Sarah Haylock, <i>4th. Sub.</i>	20	0	0
Philip Harland, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Richard Holt, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Hotham	1	1	0
Mann Horsfield, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Benjamin Hudson, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Jeffery Hetherington, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

J

Dr. Cyril Jackson	2	2	0
Rt. Hon. Ld. Irwin	5	5	0
Robert Jubb, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

K

William Kirk, <i>Esq</i> ; of <i>Retford in Nottinghamshire</i>	5	0	0
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<i>Carried forward</i>	1173	14	1
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		1173	14 1
Captain King, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Ludlow		5	5 0
Mr. John Kershaw	1	1	0
Mr. John Kighley	1	1	0
Mr. James King	0	10	6
Edward Keppel, Esq. by John Fielding, Esq;	5	5	0

L

Peter Lauterback, Esq; by Jonas Benjamin, Esq;	2	2	0
Mrs. Alice Lodge, of Leeds	2	2	0
William Lethieullier, Esq; of Suffolk-lane	5	5	0
Mess. Samuel Lees and Co.	2	2	0
Mr. John Lea	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Lister	1	1	0
Mr. Japhet Lister	1	1	0
John Lees, Esq; of Manchester	10	10	0
Mess. Lees and Dunn	5	5	0
G. L. of Swansey	1	1	0
Ralph Lively, Esq;	2	2	0
Philip Langdale, Esq;	2	2	0
John Lawson, Esq;	1	1	0
Hutchison Langley, Esq;	2	2	0
Barnabas Legard, Esq;	2	2	0

M

John Minyer, Esq; 3d. Sub.	5	5	0
Mr. Abraham Mellin	0	10	6
Rt. Hon. Lt. Maynard	20	0	0
E. M.	3	3	0
M. S. M. by Mr. Hanway	10	0	0
Henry Masterman, Esq;	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Madan	1	1	0

N

Mr. Jonathan Nicholl	1	1	0
Carried forward	1270	18	1

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	1270 18 1
<i>Rev. Mr. Nowell, by John Thornton, Esq;</i>	1 1 0

P

<i>Mr. William Preston, by Mr. R. Tatham</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mess. Putter and Blencowe</i>	10 10 0
<i>Mr. Robert Parker</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mess. Pollard and Fenton</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mr. Nathaniel Priestly</i>	1 1 0
<i>Mr. William Prescott</i>	1 1 0
<i>Thomas Powis, Esq; of Litford, by Mr. York</i>	2 2 0
<i>George Palmes, Esq;</i>	1 1 0
<i>Wingate Pulleine, Esq;</i>	3 3 0
<i>Thomas Place, Esq;</i>	1 1 0

Q

<i>Matthew Chitty St. Quintin, Esq;</i>	2 2 0
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R

<i>William Radcliffe, Esq;</i>	10 10 0
<i>Mess. Jere Royds and Co. 3d. Sub.</i>	5 5 0
<i>Mr. Christopher Rawson</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mr. John Ramsden</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mess. Richard and John Rhodes</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mr. Richard Royds</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mr. Christopher Rawden</i>	2 2 0
<i>Mr. Thomas Ramsden</i>	1 1 0
<i>Rt. Hon. Ld. Romney, 4th Sub.</i>	10 10 0
<i>William Read, Esq; of York, by Mr. John Brewster</i>	5 5 0
<i>General Rich</i>	5 5 0
<i>William Read, Esq;</i>	5 5 0
<i>William Roundell, M. D.</i>	2 2 0
<i>Thomas Rokeby, Esq;</i>	1 1 0

*Carried forward***1357 0 1**

S

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1357	0	1
Mr. James Six, of Canterbury, by the Rev. Mr. <i>Theodore Delafaye</i>	3	4	10 0
Mrs. Swinborne	1	1	0
Peter Simond, <i>Esq</i> ; 3d. Sub.	10	10	0
The Hon. Charles Stanhope, of Park-place	25	0	0
Valentine Stead, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. David Stansfeld	2	2	0
Mr. William Sudcliffe	1	1	0
Mr. John Simpson	1	1	0
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Strafford	5	5	0
Jarrard Strickland, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
William Saltmarsh, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
William Stainsforth, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
William Stables, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. William Siddall	1	1	0
Of the Stepney Society, in Part of Rent of an <i>Accompting-House</i>	5	0	0
Legacy of the late Hon. Charles Stanhope, by the Rt. Hon. Ld. Harrington	100	0	0
Henry Speke, <i>Esq</i> ; Commander of His Majesty's Ship <i>Modeste</i>	10	10	0

T

Thomas Thornhill, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
T. W. T.	1	1	6
Richard Turner, <i>Esq</i> ; 5th. Sub.	5	5	0
John Taylor, <i>Esq</i> ; of York	3	3	0
John Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ; of York	1	1	0
Geo. Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ; of York	1	1	0
Mr. William Thornhill	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Thomson	2	2	0
James Lewis Torin, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

V

Walter Vavasour, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	1569	14	7

PERSONS UNKNOWN.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1569	14	7
<i>A Person unknown, by John Thornton, Esq;</i>	100	0	0
<i>A Gentleman in Carolina, by Peter Simond, Esq;</i>	21	0	0
<i>A Friend to the Society, by Dr. Stansfield</i>	10	10	0
<i>A Gentleman of Chichester, by Thomas Baker, Esq;</i>	20	0	0
<i>A Person unknown, by H. B.</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Person unknown, by the Rev. Dr. Tunstal</i>	5	5	0

W

Samuel Wilson, Esq; by Mr. Blake	5	5	0
Mr. William Walker	5	5	0
Mess. Samuel and John Waterhouse	4	4	0
Mr. John Walker	2	2	0
Mr. John Woolmer	2	2	0
Mr. John Waterhouse	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Watson	1	1	0
Mr. William Wright	1	1	0
Mr. John Whitaker	1	1	0
Mr. James Weatherherd	1	1	0
Mr. Ephraim Winn	0	10	6
James Warner, Esq; annual Sub.	3	3	0
George Wegg, Esq; annual Sub.	2	2	0
N. W. W. a Cornish Gentleman	2	2	0
Jacob Wilkinson, Esq;	10	10	0
Joseph Wilcoks, Esq; 4th. Sub.	5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Wanley, Prebendary of Weighton	2	2	0
Henry Witham, Esq; of Cliffe	1	1	0
William Weddell, Esq;	5	5	0

Y

Rev. the Dean of York	2	2	0
	1785	16	1



Rea the Deed of York

